Hostetter's Bitters.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE.

A HEALTHY STOMACH SECURES THE HEALTH OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

AS A

Protective and Curative Medicine.

Figures cannot lie. The statistics of the sales of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS during the year 1863, show that this invaluable Alterative and Antibilious preparation has attained a popularity never before enjoyed by a proprietary medicine. Starting in 1853 with sales during the year to about $80,000, it has so steadily and rapidly grown in public favor that the cash receipts of the proprietors and manufacturers for 1864, the tenth year of its existence, will reach the enormous sum of $[illegible] demand in New York alone is over one [illegible] per week.

These business statements are given to the public free from any ostentatious motive, but as an evidence, a great sanitary fact that the Bitters meet the wants and fulfill the expectations of the community; that the belief in their efficacy increases and extends day by day, week by week, year by year; and that they have proved the value of the article [illegible] ... while the columns of the press give publicity to the general statement of the tendency and operation of this PURE and POWERFUL VEGETABLE [illegible] ...

CONSTIPATION has been marked and [illegible] ...

FLATULENCE, a most annoying and painful affliction, is not only relieved for the moment, but its recurrence prevented by an occasional resort to this delightful Stomachic ...

A FALL AND WINTER STOMACHIC.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS especially claim the attention of all who desire to be exempted from the diseases most rife during these seasons of social enjoyment ...

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

[illegible]

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)......$.25
" " " (per quarter)......3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year......12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months......6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year......6.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)......2.00
" 5 copies......7.00
" 10 copies......15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club......30.00

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864. NUMBER 337.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 15 1864.

THE NEWS.

A New York dispatch, of yesterday, unqualified by any other news received at the present hour of writing, says: "A prominent banking house in Wall street received a dispatch from their Washington branch, this morning, stating that Grant's forces have occupied Petersburg." We greatly fear the Washington branch has sent a bogus rumor. There is no reason to believe that Grant has occupied Petersburg. On the contrary, the situation, at last accounts, was of such a nature as to make it certain that before Grant could occupy Petersburg, other permanent successes against the enemy must be secured, and these, when won, would be of such a character that, following them, the occupation of Petersburg would be of the least possible consequence. The enemy's guns command Petersburg as well as ours. We must first dislodge the enemy. And this is Grant's first work.

It is stated on the best authority that ten days previous to the rebel raid Gen. Grant informed the War Department of the fact that certain troops had been sent by Lee into the Valley, with orders to cross the Potomac and do what damage they could in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Grant informed the Secretary of War of Lee's directions and intentions, told him what force to expect, and showed, in short, that he knew what was going on. At the same time he made all the necessary preparations to meet the plans of the rebels. Since that time Grant has probably scarcely turned to look over his shoulder at what the rebels might be about. It was the old game tried upon him at Vicksburg of starting a rebel back-fire against Memphis. That failed like this recent one, and Grant will carry his point in Virginia as in Mississippi by his pluck and obstinate valor.

It is said the loss by interruption of their harvest labors, to the frightened farmers of Southern Pennsylvania, will be immensely heavy. There will be nothing lost, however. It will all be found in the bill Pennsylvania will bring into Congress at its next session, with every item in full. It is a very serious thing to be scared, and Pennsylvania should claim a plump sum for that.

Our Vicksburg dispatch gives interesting particulars of a late Federal expedition into Central Mississippi, which penetrated as far as Jackson and returned, having accomplished its object.

Vallandigham is disgusted. He got the snub so severely in the late Indiana Copperhead Convention, that he declares he will make no speeches in Hoosierdom this fall, greatly to the loss of the section so bereaved. The fact is, there is the ticket-of-leave taint about the poor martyr, and his old comrades will have nothing to do with him. It is all in vain that he has torn away his bandages; nobody cares to look at his sores. The tenant here is of as little account as a ragged dime novel.

A faint squeak from over the border, and, lo! George Sanders is there, chirping a brisk little dispatch to Bennet, of the *Herald*, with his eye the while on the look out on the American people. Pooh, George, you are too cheap a humbug, and your arrival at Niagara is no more of a sensation than if you were a train boy with the papers.

We give in another column a statement issued under the authority of the officers of the United States Sanitary Commission, showing, as nearly as can now be ascertained, the amount of the gifts of the people to the soldiers, which have been distributed by them during the last six weeks. It cannot fail to be of interest to all, and to be convincing to any and all who may be curious to know "where the money goes to." And let it be remembered that this immense drain will bankrupt any treasury not possessed of well-filled channels of supply.

A train returning from the recent Ascot races in England came in collision with another, several persons being killed and wounded. John C. Heenan was one of the passengers. He looked out of the window just before the collision, and, seeing that it was inevitable, sprang out, falling on the ground very heavily, and receiving a severe injury to the spine. He had suffered from a constant succession of fits up to the last advices from England.

It must be a delightful reflection for the Rev. George B. Cheever that he now stands working shoulder to shoulder with the men, the life long enemies of the doctrines he has won his only prominence by advocating. The dens and slums of New York for once re-echo the sentiments and back the arguments of the Church of the Pilgrims. A leading citizen of New York recently wrote as follows: "The Fremont meetings in my district are held in the same grog-shop out of which, last summer, issued the rioters who set fire to my house; the audience are the same persons, and the speakers are well known Copperheads." A very pleasant and fragrant association for the author of Deacon Giles' Distillery, and the would be pet of the Emancipationists abroad. Mr. Cheever will live to be astonished either at his past or his just now present.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says on Saturday last, Capt. Over, commanding at that post, received a peremptory order from Gen. Hunter to arrest the responsible editors of the Wheeling *Register* and put them in the military prison, and suppress for the present the further publication of the paper. Capt. Over was left in the dark as to the special cause why this order was issued, and no one else of course was any better off. Gen. Hunter generally has a reason for his proceedings.

The rebels in Maryland captured a valuable prize in Gen. Franklin, but he proved too sharp for them, and got back to Baltimore. He is still a sufferer from his wound received at Grand Ecore, Louisiana, and has gone into Pennsylvania to do for himself what no officer would have much hope of doing for the army itself. According to a dispatch from Louisville, elsewhere given, it would seem that on the 7th inst. the 19th Army Corps (Franklin's) was only just departing from New Orleans.

From Sherman's army we have advices no later than our last issue, but strongly confirmatory of the reports then given of the occupation of Atlanta.

A treaty has been concluded between the Japanese Ambassadors in France and the Emperor. The Japanese, in reparation for firing upon the French ship Kien Cheng, in July, 1863, agree to pay an indemnity of 140,000 Mexican piastres, of which 100,000 piastres will be paid by the Government itself, and 40,000 piastres by the authorities of the province of Nagato. They agree to keep the channel of Simonosaki open to French ships. They agree to the following tariff, in accordance with the treaty of October, 1858:

The Japanese customs shall admit *free* the following articles, intended for the preparation of tea ... [illegible] ... per cent *ad valorem* upon wines and spirits, white sugar, iron and tin, machinery and detached pieces of machinery, linen tissues, clocks, watches, watch chains, glass, medicines, and a duty of 6 per cent upon plate glass, mirrors, porcelain, jewelry, perfumery, soaps, arms, cutlery, books, papers, engravings and drawings.

The Japanese Ambassadors also agree to pay an indemnity for the attack upon Lieut. [illegible] They are to pay the sum of 192,500f. to his family.

The Condition of Europe—Poland.

A recent foreign letter writer says: Old Europe stands on the brink of a precipice, and though the present year is not likely to see a great war, it will be scarcely possible to avoid it in 1865.

The news from Poland is distressing; the insurrection has been suppressed, but the wholesale deportation and confiscation continue. Lithuania, Podolia, and Volhynia, are to be cleared of all Polish inhabitants; they are dispersed throughout Russia, the [illegible] proprietors being mostly sent to Siberia. 40,000 persons have already been [illegible], among them thousands of children and women, driven like cattle on foot, [illegible] thousands of miles. Muravieff, the butcher, has been reinstated in the Governorship of Wilna, after having been [illegible] by Emperor Alexander.

[illegible] English aristocracy, which has [illegible] sympathy with the rebels, [illegible] *at the sufferings of Poland.* The [illegible] are still at the policy of the Austrians, [illegible] and Persians, all the [illegible] population is expelled from the [illegible] exodus of 250,000 men, [illegible] in Turkey, which [illegible]

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Particulars of the Capture of the Steamer Electric Spark.

Statement of her Captain—Pursuit of the Pirate.

[From the N. Y. Herald, July 13.]

The Electric Spark sailed from New York on Saturday afternoon for New Orleans. Everything went on well, and we augured a speedy and prosperous voyage till next day (Sunday) about 1 o'clock, latitude 37.55, longitude 74.12, a vessel hove in sight on our starboard bow, which appeared to be a bark rigged vessel standing by the wind off shore, but afterward (at about 1 30) proved to be a long, low, rakish-looking steamer, with a sharp cutwater, standing directly for our bows to cut us off. When she had got within three miles or thereabouts, as near as I can remember, she hoisted the British flag, still approaching us with great rapidity, and when she had got within twelve hundred yards of us she hauled down the British flag and run up the rebel colors; at the same instant she fired a rifle shot across our stern in the water. Seeing that there was no response to this, she fired a second shot across our fore-stay. This shot did no harm and we still continued on our course, when the third and last shot was fired at us. The passengers began to complain and cry out that the ship would be sunk if we did not stop her; so, seeing that there was no chance of escape from the pirate, much against my will, I ordered the colors down, and had the engines stopped. In a few moments after we were hailed by a boat from the vessel, which proved to be the Florida, Captain Morris commanding. The officer in charge of the boat, Lieut. Stone, stepped on board our vessel, and, in a very polite and gentlemanly manner, told me that he had orders from Capt. Morris to deliver me and my ship's papers safely on board the Florida. I complied at once, as I had no other alternative, and went on board the Florida, where I delivered my papers to Captain Morris, who then ordered me to return on board of my ship, and get my boats ready to transfer my crew and passengers, with all their baggage and personal effects, on board of the British schooner Lane, which he had just hailed, giving the Captain seven hundred and twenty dollars in gold to take the passengers and crew of my ship, with trunks, &c., to New York. After this we all went on board of the schooner, which was bound for New York from Barracos, W. I., with a cargo of fruit, and we safely arrived in New York about 1 o'clock this morning (Tuesday.)

THE ARMAMENT OF THE FLORIDA.

The officers of the Electric Spark describe the armament of the Florida as follows: She carries nine guns of very heavy caliber, viz.: One 120-pound rifle pivot gun; one 68-pound rifle bow chaser; one 68-pound stern chaser, rifle, and three 64-pound rifles on each side. Her decks are kept very neat, in man-of-war fashion, and everything looks clean and trim to the outward eye, as far as our informant, Captain Graham, could see.

HER OFFICERS AND CREW.

The commanding officer of the Florida, Captain Morris, is described as rather an elderly man, of fine personal appearance, with hair and whiskers nearly white. Lieutenant Stone, and all the officers of the Florida, Captain Graham describes as being the most gentlemanly set of cut-throats he ever met. One of the junior officers told Captain Graham that he was a son of General Emory, now commanding at New Orleans under General Canby. He sent his respects to his father with the remark "that he was as hearty as a buck, and as big a rebel as ever," which message will be faithfully delivered, no doubt. The officers did not touch any private property of any description during the capture, nor would they allow the crew to abstract anything. Lieutenant Stone, of the rebel vessel, said to Captain Graham, "We will show you Yankees that we are not such barbarians as you try to make us out."

UNITED STATES OFFICERS ON BOARD THE CAPTURED STEAMER.

There were on board of the Electric Spark three United States officers, respectively a Colonel, a young graduate from West Point, and a naval officer. They surrendered their swords to Captain Morris, but he would not receive them, but told them that they should keep them. He then paroled them, and presented each with his *carte de visite* and a button off his coat.

SPEED OF THE PIRATE.

The officers of the Electric Spark say that when they were overhauled by the Florida, they were making nine knots an hour, and were they in right trim, they were confident they could make twelve knots an hour, but that the Florida would still have the advantage, as she was making fifteen knots, with but nine pounds of steam on a single boiler, when she caught the Electric Spark. Her officers boast that she makes fifteen knots an hour under canvas, without a pound of steam; also, that there is not a vessel in the United States navy able to sail with her, or bring her to.

THE ELECTRIC SPARK

is a vessel of eight hundred and ten tons register. She was built in Philadelphia the present year. She was calculated to make ten to twelve knots an hour. Her owners are Mr. J. Taylor & Co., of Philadelphia. This was her second trip to New Orleans. She is valued at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and she was not insured against war risks. She had an assorted cargo of boots, shoes, wines, tea, coffee, provisions, &c., all of which will bring a high price at Nassau, where it is supposed the rebels will take her, discharge her cargo, and fit her out as a privateer. The cargo was valued at six hundred thousand dollars.

Had the Florida captured us on our last trip, she would have found us a very valuable prize, as we had on board $250,000 in treasure; but this time the only money we had on board was $2,500 in greenbacks in Adams Express Company's safe.

Capt. Graham, who has followed the sea for twenty-five years, is a fine specimen of the American sailor. He kept his colors flying until the intense excitement of the lady passengers, who were greatly terrified by the firing, induced him, as there was no hope of escaping ultimate capture, to surrender his ship. But it went sorely against his will, as he would have preferred to have sunk her than permit her to fall a prize to the rebels.

THE NAVY AND THE FLORIDA.

In absence of official advices from Washington, the commanding officers of the New York and other navy yards have used their own discretion in improvising formidable means for the arrest of the daring pirate Florida. The nature of the measures adopted, it is deemed best not to publish under existing circumstances. It can hardly be wrong to state, however, that the maritime resources of the authorities, both inside and outside of the navy, are ample, and will be used with ability, and, please God, with success.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Sherman Across the Chattahoochee—Reported Capture of 2,000 More Prisoners.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of Sunday says:

Unofficial advices have reached this city that a large proportion of Sherman's forces have successfully crossed the Chattahoochee, and that at least 2,000 of Hardee's corps have been gobbled by the Great Flanker. Indeed, rumor sets the figures at not less than 5,000; but as we never deal in sensations, we place them at 2,000.

Johnston is still "drawing" Sherman. He will soon have him in Atlanta. Johnston is good on "draw;" but judging from the books of the P. M. General's office, he is losing a great many "chips."

It is with sincere regret that we learn that Col. Frank Sherman, Chief of General Howard's staff, is a prisoner. Col. Sherman is from Chicago, and is as well and favorably known as any man in the Northwest.

Further advices fully confirm the crossing of the Chattahoochee; and the secure lodgement of our forces on the south side of that stream. We shall expect to hear of the fall of Atlanta within a few days.

THE KEARSARGE.

Two Rebel Steamers Said to be Off Cherbourg.

[From the Paris Moniteur, June 28.]

The *Phare de la Manche* says: "We have visited the Federal cruiser Kearsarge, Commander A. Winslow, which, after an action with the Alabama, came into our roads, where she now lies at anchor. This vessel has received a shot in the bow, which has done her but little damage—a second shot in the chain mail. (This mail was only about the engine part of the vessel.) The shot went through the mail and buried itself in the sheathing. A shot entered the rudder, where it lodged; another struck the gunnel, which it went through from one side to the other, as well as the Captain's cabin. Another shot hit near the prow, which has also been cut through. Another shot struck the smoke stack, one of the sides of which it has cut through. Lastly, the stern has been damaged by a discharge of grape. We are assured that two Confederate steamers are cruising off the dike. Will the Kearsarge, which is lying in our roads, be in turn defied by the vessels of the South? If it be so, Cherbourg will be called upon to see the combat of the 19th repeated. Capt. Semmes has sworn war to the bitter end with the commander of the Kearsarge. Will he take on the same spot the revenge that he has promised?"

John C. Heenan Seriously Injured by a Railroad Accident.

[From the London Sun, June 28.]

Among the sufferers from the recent railway accident at Egham is John C. Heenan, the Benecia Boy. It appears that he looked from his carriage window when the first alarm was given, and finding a collision inevitable, jumped on to the platform as the train was moving, and, falling heavily, injured his spine so severely that he has suffered from a continuous succession of fits ever since.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Latest from the Great Raid.

THE DISTURBANCE AND THE CAUSE DYING OUT.

All is Quiet—Communications Being Restored.

MAJ. GEN. FRANKLIN MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

Interesting Incidents and Details.

Highly Important from Vicksburg.

THE EXPEDITION TO JACKSON, MISS.

From Louisville—Latest from Sherman—Matters at New Orleans.

FROM ST. LOUIS—THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT RUMORS—TRANSFER OF PRICE'S ARMY.

FROM NEW YORK—MR. FESSENDEN AMONG THE BANKERS.

VALLANDIGHAM IS GREATLY DISGUSTED.

THE LATEST RAID.

Interesting Aspects and Details.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

Secretary Chase and Gen. Franklin arrived here this evening. Mr. Chase is on his way to Rhode Island, and Gen. Franklin will proceed to York, Pa., to recruit his health.

Our city has resumed its usual quiet appearance, though recruiting is still going on rapidly for the 100 days' service.

There has been such a disposition among young boys to join the service, that the City Council at their meeting to-day, found it necessary to pass a resolution withholding the city bounty from all recruits under eighteen years of age.

A letter from Hon. A. K. McClure of Chambersburg, says: I have reliable advices from Gen. McCausland that the raid was originally designed to penetrate the Maryland Valley as far as Carlisle, but Imboden was detained a week by Gen. Hunter, and is now said to be wounded. He has not been on duty in person, nor has he been heard from anywhere on the Potomac.

A large force of men is now engaged in repairing the bridges between this city and Baltimore, and will probably complete them in a day or two, when travel will be resumed direct from Washington north by rail.

There are no rebels on the Northern Central railroad or in its vicinity now. The telegraph line is working from Harrisburg through to Baltimore, and the damage to the railroad is not as great as was at first supposed.

All the rolling stock was saved.

There are no rebels now in Western Maryland.

Our forces under Gens. Hunter, Sullivan, Howe and Sigel have concentrated and hold Frederick City, with the towns west of there, with a force that will no doubt tell on the enemy's rear.

General Hunter was originally marching with his force for a different point than Baltimore, but the changes in the rebel programme, together with the fact that troops from elsewhere have been pouring into that city for its defense, has changed Hunter's line of advance.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 14.—The Washington *Chronicle* of Tuesday has an account of the operations about Washington: Our cavalry, under Major Fry, stubbornly contested the rebel advance, retreating only when flanked by superior numbers. On Sunday they fought from three to nine in the evening, and were driven only five miles. On Monday the rebels were kept at bay two or three miles out of Tenallytown.

The force in our front is estimated at several thousand.

The President and Secretary of War were present, encouraging the troops.

At about two in the afternoon the rebels advanced toward Fort Stevens, five miles from the city. Their sharpshooters got within thirty or forty yards of the fort. The 25th New York cavalry dismounted, and drove them out of the houses protecting them. The houses were then burned, as they obstructed the range of the guns. Other regiments then arrived, and drove the rebels back half a mile. Towards six in the evening the veterans from the fighting 6th advanced, and drove the rebels a mile and a half.

The New York *Times'* special, Harrisburg 13th, says: General Couch is at Philadelphia. The excitement is dying out. The stores are all closed, and recruiting is progressing slowly. A steady stream of Union refugees, teams and droves of horses, &c., are returning home.

The *Herald's* Philadelphia correspondent says: Wilson's cavalry reached Washington on Saturday. At the same time a number of horses arrived from the North. In less than three hours Wilson's heroes were in the saddle and out on a reconnoissance. On Monday another reconnoissance was made, and superior body of rebels found. After a fight, our cavalry fell back upon Washington. The enemy did not pursue.

We learn from authentic sources that Gen. Franklin has arrived at Baltimore, and is at Barnum's Hotel.

AN EYE WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 14.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated the 14th, 3 a. m., says the enemy began their retreat across the Potomac about 12 o'clock last night. They had held Rockville, about 5 miles from the Potomac, as a base. This morning our forces started in pursuit, and we may be able to intercept their retreat South.

They are carrying their plunder as well as impressed citizens with them.

Our losses will not exceed 500. We made a considerable number of captures.

The Washington *Chronicle* of this morning has an account of a visit to the battle field.

The residence of Mr. Lay, of the City Post Office, was in ruins, having been destroyed by shells fired from Fort Stevens to dislodge sharpshooters; also the residence of Mr. Carbery.

About a mile from the fort a fence had been placed across the road and used as a breastwork by the rebels. Evidences of hard fighting were visible here. In a grove on the opposite side of the road from Mr. Blair's residence, was found a book—the eighth volume of Byron's works—left by a rebel soldier, which I have brought with me, and transcribe the following inscription which is written on a fly leaf:

"NEAR WASHINGTON, July 12.—Now, Uncle Abe, you had better be quiet the balance of your administration. We only come near your town this time just to show you what we could do, but if you go on in your mad career we will come soon again, and then you had better stand from under.

"Yours respectfully,

"The worst Rebel you ever saw, 28th Virginia Infantry."

The rebels first made their appearance in Colesville about 4 or 5 P. M. on Monday last, and my informant understood from what he could learn that the rebel force on the north side of the Potomac consisted of Gens. Johnson's, Early's and A. P. Hill's corps, and he saw the most of Gen. Johnson's and Early's pass through and near Colesville.

When the rebels came into Maryland nearly all were on foot, but they have picked up all the horses in the country and now the most of them are mounted.

Johnson took the East road from Colesville, and neared toward Belsville, and the Early corps went towards Washington on the 7th street road, and it was understood that Hill's corps moved towards Washington on a line west of Early's.

My informant saw about 700 or 800 rebels. He conversed with the rebel Gen. Johnson and other officers, and thinks that it was not their intention to take Washington, but to attract the attention of Gen. Grant from Richmond. Johnson had about 60 prisoners, from whom he had stripped most of their clothing, and the prisoners were compelled to trudge along with bare feet. Johnson had seven pieces of artillery, but my informant did not see any with Early. On Tuesday morning the pickets of Johnson's and Early's corps fired into each other by mistake near Colesville. The outer pickets were called in at sunset on Tuesday and all were ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice.

When I came from Fort Stevens our forces were moving to the west side of the 7th street road.

Gens. Breckinridge and Early were at the residence of F. P. Blair, which was the rebel headquarters. Captured rebel soldiers say they were informed on the march that Washington was only guarded by clerks and militia. They confess to being deceived when they saw the heads of the columns of the Peninsula veterans of the 6th Corps.

The preservation of the mansion of Mr. Blair is due to the interference of Gen. Breckinridge, who was no doubt influenced by the friendly relations formerly existing between himself and the owner.

The private papers of Mr. Blair, composed of correspondence with Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson and other men of mark, have not been destroyed, but, with his plate, have been transferred to the residence of Mr. Wilson, with a note to him by General Breckinridge.

While the furniture and other personal effects of Marshal Benefont were destroyed, large quantities of hay and wool saved from the torch, the cattle, horses, calves, etc., of the residents were carried off. The dead were left undressed, and the badly wounded uncared for. About seventy of the latter were left at F. P. Blair's house. It is stated that the bulk of the rebel force commenced retreating at 11 a. m. yesterday.

The residence of Hon. Montgomery Blair was destroyed, with all its contents, causing him considerable loss. At an early hour yesterday morning the rebels fell back from their position north of the fortifications at Tenallytown to Rockville, pursued by our cavalry to the number of 800. These engaged them throughout the day with varying success. Rockville was in our hands half a dozen times, but reinforcements being sent to the enemy they would occupy it until our turn came again. Such was the fighting in the vicinity of Rockville yesterday, neither party gaining anything worth speaking of.

At the time we left reports were very conflicting, some stating that our forces were falling back, while others stated that our men were driving the rebels. Some officers with whom we conversed expressed the belief that the rebels would occupy the same position at nightfall that they did on Tuesday night. Preparations are being made to drive the rebels from their position before Washington, and it will be a matter of surprise if any not prisoners remain north of the Potomac.

A rebel captain was captured yesterday, while leading a charge. About twenty privates and non-commissioned officers were also captured.

ESCAPE OF MAJ. GEN. FRANKLIN.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 14.—When Maj. Gen. Franklin was captured, he was seated in a car, by the side of a wounded Lieutenant Colonel, when a rebel officer came up and asked the Colonel if he was Franklin. The officer replied that he was not. The rebel then asked Franklin, who disclosed himself, feeling convinced he had been pointed out by one of the passengers. In a few minutes Gilmore came in and told Franklin he must consider himself his prisoner. The General was then put into a carriage and taken to Reisterstown, where they stopped for the night. The General feigned sickness and sleep and waited until his guards were asleep. He then made the best of his way as near as he could, in the direction of this city for three quarters of an hour, when being broken down by fatigue, he crept into thick woods and remained the balance of the night and all next day, frequently seeing rebels scouting for him.

About sunset, being nearly famished, he ventured out, and shortly met some men who proved to be friends, one of whom took him to his house and finally provided means for the General to reach the city.

THE WASHINGTON RAILROAD OPEN.

BALTIMORE, Thursday July 14.—Trains are running as usual this morning to Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General News Summary of Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that engines, cars and other articles manufactured by Railroad Companies for their own use, on hand July 1, 1864, but not actually used heretofore, are to be assessed upon their value and the tax collected at the rates fixed by the new law.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The last telegraph before communication with New York was cut off says Fessenden desired Mr. Chase to meet him there for consultation and aid in financial matters, and he left yesterday on a revenue cutter.

GOOD BOYS.

Their time of service being out, the 5th Wisconsin and 6th Maine regiments were in this city on their way home when the rebels appeared in front. Both regiments volunteered to remain till the danger was over, and their services were accepted.

A rebel officer sent to destroy the railroad between Washington and Baltimore but half way did his work, and then went off to dance with some of the fair damsels of Maryland. The officer detailed for the road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, not having an opportunity to attend a party, his work was much more effectual.

THE LATE RAID.

Additional and confirmatory proof is received that the rebel force recently in Maryland numbered very little more than 20,000.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Secession Rumors—Kentucky Affairs—Vallandigham is Disgusted.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

The secessionists have reports of another intended invasion, but they are not believed here. The last raid was made by rebels at the invitation of Kentuckians who wished to join the rebel army, preferring voluntary service for the Confederacy rather than to be drafted into our army.

The proclamation of martial law in Kentucky, though three years too late, is having a good effect in making rebel sympathizers more submissive if not more patriotic.

Very little is doing in politics here. Some of Long's friends are dissatisfied with the reception given him in the country last Saturday, at which none but low Irish were present, and have been talking of getting up a peace demonstration in this city, but the wisest of them counsel against it, fearing a disturbance, in which they would find themselves in a minority.

Vallandigham says he will not make a single speech in Indiana this fall, because the leaders of the late Convention squelched Devlin's resolution, pledging the Democracy of that State to stand by him. He characterizes the Convention as weak and cowardly.

The Vallandighamers here have lost large sums of money on the failure of the rebels to take Washington.

NEW YORK RUMORS.

Reports Concerning Grant and Sheridan.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 14.—The *Commercial* says a prominent banking house on Wall street have received a dispatch from their Washington branch this morning, which states that Grant's forces have occupied Petersburg. We have received nothing confirmatory of this.

The *Commercial* also says a private dispatch from Washington to a Wall street banker states that Sheridan, with his entire cavalry force, has been despatched to interrupt the rebel raiders, and reached Hanover Court House.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Rumor from Sherman—The War in Arkansas—Latest from New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 14.—The Nashville *Union* says dispatches have been received there that Gen. Sherman had crossed the Chattahoochee, and that his advance on Tuesday last was within three miles of Atlanta.

Passengers by the Mollie Able, leaving New Orleans on the 7th, were detained thirty hours towing the gunboat Mound City to White River. The gunboat Benton was waiting for a steamer to tow her to the same point. The two had been ordered to White river to dislodge the rebel batteries at the Bluff. All was quiet along the river.

The 19th army corps was embarking on steamers, supposed destined for Fortress Monroe.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The War in Central Mississippi.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Thursday, July 14.

Through the kindness of Lieut. J. De Wolf, late of Gen. Shepherdson's staff, from Vicksburg on the 9th, I have a copy of the Vicksburg *Herald* of that date, from which I learn that an expedition recently sent out from Vicksburg in the direction of Jackson, Mississippi, under Gen. Dennis, had had an engagement with the enemy, under Wirt Adams, near Clinton, the particulars of which are not given. The general results, however, are furnished. The expedition was perhaps 2,000 strong, and marched to Jackson, where it arrived on the 6th. It destroyed the bridge over the Pearl river, and then orders were given for its return.

When near Clinton, Wirt Adams having received heavy reinforcements, attacked our forces with three thousand men, flanking them several times, and compelling General Dennis to retire to Clinton, where he made a stand, worsted the enemy, and drove him off.

There was no pursuit. A skirmish took place three miles from Jackson, and was kept up to Clinton, where the enemy withdrew. Information in regard to losses is rather meagre. One informant places them at thirty killed and wounded in all the skirmishes.

The enemy must have lost heavily.

Gen. Dennis received a slight flesh wound in the arm, besides receiving several shot holes through his garments.

The reported death of Capt. Bedford of Dennis' staff, is contradicted.

It would not be contraband to state that fighting may be expected soon in the direction of Jackson. Ere this, Gen. Slocum has probably encountered the redoubtable Wirt Adams, unless the rebels have taken French leave suddenly.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Missouri Military and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 14.

All the milkmen arrested as guerillas near here yesterday morning, have been discharged, and the informant placed in the military prison.

The Lincoln ratification meeting takes place here on the 25th. Long John Wentworth, of Chicago, is announced as one of the speakers.

Senator Lane left for home this morning, against the wishes of many friends, who are afraid of guerilla movements along the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

Gen. Fisk has issued an order requiring the arrest of every pawpaw who joined Thornton's guerilla gang, who can be caught, to be tried for desertion and high treason before a military court. It is doubtful whether the Union cavalry will ever allow the wretches to leave their hands to be thus tried.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—It is stated, on information derived from bushwhackers now in Platt county, that Price's rebel army has been disbanded and sent by squads into Missouri. The appearance of so many bands of rebels and guerillas in different parts of the State give color to this statement.

FROM NEW YORK.

Matters Political, Financial and Military—Railroad Freights.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Union State Convention met yesterday, at the Astor House, to take action in the matter of the controversy between the Union and old Republican organizations. A quorum not being present, the meeting was adjourned to meet at Saratoga Springs.

The several headquarters of the regiments under orders to leave for Washington, begin to assume a very lively aspect. Recruiting is going on with much briskness, and there is at present every probability of the regiments being in proper condition to respond to marching orders by Saturday or Monday.

At the convention of railroad officers here to-day, the rates of freight were increased 20 per cent.

The *Commercial* says: The Bank Committee have adjourned until to-morrow. No result has been reached relative to the loan. Mr. Fessenden proves to be a strict constructionist, and declares that the law is against his either making State banks depositories of Government funds, or accepting payment on account of loans otherwise than in legal tenders.

The probability at present appears to be that the banks will yield to the Secretary's views, and take a loan of fifty millions, payable in three installments, as wide apart as possible. At present it seems most likely the loan would be upon 7-30 notes non-legal tender.

More than one hundred individuals have already made a deposit of $335 each, of which sum $300 will be paid to the volunteer, and $35 to the agent who brings him to the Committee. Among those who have contributed to this fund are several patriotic women, and others who are legally exempt from military service.

THE MEETING OF BANKERS.

[Money Article N. Y. Tribune, 13th.]

A meeting of bank officers was held to-day at the American Exchange Bank to confer with Secretary Fessenden. The mode of freeing the Department from its immediate liabilities is the subject of a wide difference of opinion. One party argues that loans at the best terms attainable should be the policy, and no more currency be used, while another and very conservative body of bankers are confident that the currency must be in some form increased, so that the loans may be negotiated at all. There is no denying the fact that legal tenders and National Bank notes—the only currency recognized by the Government as money—are scarce and hoarded, particularly the legal tenders. There is absolutely such a deficiency of legal tenders and other Government money as to prevent the banks from agreeing to lend $50,000,000, until they find out how they are to pay it, without at once sacrificing their dealers, producing a demand from depositors, the whole resulting in a contraction fatal to public and private credit for the time. It is strongly urged that currency, in some form, must be produced by the Treasury, to bridge over its present urgent wants. At the meeting, of which John E. Williams, Esq., of the Metropolitan Bank, was chairman, no plan was suggested by Mr. Fessenden, or by the banks. The Secretary, in a brief speech, stated the circumstances under which he addressed them. He was new in office, had no plan matured, had no interest but that of the Government to serve, and came to the representatives of the money of the country for aid and advice. He wanted $50,000,000 for the army, prior to the 1st of September, and in the interval would digest his plan. If Gen. Grant got possession of Richmond he had one course; if the rebels occupied Washington it was easy to see he must adopt quite another. A Committee was appointed, of which Moses Taylor, Esq., is Chairman, to propose a method for supplying the Treasury for the present emergency. Mr. Fessenden's speech made a highly favorable impression, and he will promptly obtain all the assistance the banks can afford. The Secretary stated the amount of the present National debt, including the requisitions, which corresponds with the figures recently published.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 14.—Yesterday 2,000 volunteers went into camp at Readville. During the present week, as there is no lack of arms and equipments, this force will speedily be ready for service.

The British prize steamer Boston, from Bermuda for Wilmington, which was captured on the 8th inst., off the latter port, by the U. S. steamer Jackson, arrived here this morning. She is a double-decked, side-wheel boat, of 3,500 tons.

FROM CHARLESTON

NEW YORK, July 14.—The *Herald's* Stono river, S. C., correspondent gives an account of movements along our whole front. A rebel battery had been captured on James Island, but owing to the exposed condition it was abandoned. A movement was made in the night against Fort Johnson. A landing was effected by a part of the troops; the other portion got grounded near the shore. Those who landed consisted of 137 enlisted men and Col. N. M. Hoyt's 52d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Cunningham, Capt. Camp, First Lieutenants J. G. Stevens, S. A. Bunyan and Thomas K. Evans, were captured.

There was also a fight with Fort Pringle, in which the navy participated.

Upon the whole nothing was accomplished worthy of the effort, unless it be the reported occupation of Johnson's Island.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 12.—The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers and two Electors at large, was held at this place to-day. The nominees of the Convention are as follows: For Governor, Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier; Lieut. Governor—Charles N. Davenport, of Wilmington; Treasurer—Robert McK. Ormsby, of Bradford; Electors at Large—Ephraim Chamberlain and John J. Deavitt. A series of resolutions, mainly devoted to the denunciation of the President's Administration, was adopted. About 250 persons were present.

Personal and Unimportant.

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., July 14.—The following is a copy of a message sent to J. Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*:

"Thanks for your yesterday's notice. I am here for peace, the opposite of anarchy, and for a restoration of all that is valuable to either section. Would like to see you here. Come, don't be afraid of your own thunder.

(Signed.) "GEO. N. SANDERS."

Capture of a Blockade Runner.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The transport Dudley Buck, which arrived last night from Hilton Head, spoke on the 10th inst. the United States steamer Margaret and Jessie, which reported having captured, the day previous, a blockade runner and sent her to Boston.

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, July 14.—Among the passengers by the Alpha, from Bermuda, were Geo. Saunders, Jacob Thompson, of Buchanan's Cabinet, the engineer of the Florida, and a large number of Southerners.

LAKE MARINE DISASTER.

The Steamer Illinois Sunk at Eagle River—Probably a Total Loss.

DETROIT, July 13.—The steamer Cleveland, Captain Halloran, which arrived from Lake Superior last night, brings the unwelcome intelligence that the steamer Illinois, Captain John Robertson, was wrecked on Eagle river reef last Saturday morning, about half past five o'clock. She was going out of Eagle river, bound down. The reef in question is located about half a mile from the pier. She missed the channel, which is very narrow, and struck the reef, which she "jumped," and hung by her gangway. She raised a signal of distress, and the Cleveland steamed promptly to her relief, and made fast to her, but was unable to move her a particle, whereupon she took off her freight and passengers and left her. When the Cleveland left, the ill-fated steamer had four feet of water in her hold, and, although both pumps were kept going vigorously, the water kept gaining on her, and as the wind has since been unfavorable, it is feared the noble steamer has succumbed to her fate. The next arrival from that quarter will be looked for with great interest.

The Illinois was a fine steamer of 926 tons Custom House measurement. She came out in 1854, and belonged to the famous fleet of Commodore Newberry, by whom she was subsequently sold to the late Colonel McKnight, and after his death she became the property of his successors, J. T. Whiting & Co. Last winter about $20,000 was expended in repairing her, and she was in fine order. She was always a great favorite, and was universally regarded as one of the best "sea boats" ever put afloat on the Western lakes.

The Illinois was insured, but we have no particulars.

CARE OF OUR WOUNDED.

The United States Sanitary Commission—Where the Money Goes.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The entire expenditure for the whole work of the United States Sanitary Commission, East, South and West, was, in May, $262,898 77; in June, $252,275.87. Total for two months, $525,174.64.

It should be remembered that during a campaign characterized by the frequency of its change of base, the relative cost of transportation is much increased. The single item of charter of vessels, owing to the scarcity of medium sized craft, growing out of claims for Government service, necessarily becomes of itself a very large one.

It may be noticed that the amount of supplies contributed to the Commission in kind, during June, was but about one-third the value of similar contributions in May. Hence the necessity of direct money expenditure from the treasury.

Owing to the pressing call for anti-scorbutics, the Commission have recently issued very largely of vegetable food, as is shown by the following list of supplies forwarded during June:

Canned tomatoes, 207,156 pounds (over 103 tons;) canned fruit, 15,000 pounds; canned jellies, 874 pounds; pickled cucumbers, 36,273 gallons (about 1,200 barrels;) pickled onions, 13,344 gallons; pickled tomatoes, 4,719 gallons; curried cabbage, 1,106 gallons; sauerkrout, 16,218 gallons; fresh onions, 100 barrels; potatoes, 70 barrels; dried apples, 249 barrels; other dried fruit, 22 barrels; lemons, 201 boxes; portable lemonade, 2,400 boxes; oranges, 25 boxes.

This includes the lot distributed on the 3d inst., which reached the men in the trenches in time for their Independence Day dinner. During the ten days of July now past the prices of vegetables have been proportionately much larger than hitherto. Three steamers and a barge have already sailed for the army, with an aggregate cargo of over 5,000 barrels of vegetables and delicacies.

Every precaution has been taken by the Commission to insure an accurate, comprehensive and impartial distribution of their precious contributions to the dietary of the army.

Gen. Grant has always highly approved the work, and has given it his aid, ordering additional transportation to enable the Commission trains to go out at once to the front, and as near the trenches as possible. The plan of distribution has been to send the wagons either to corps or division commanders, in charge of an adequate number of the relief agents of the Commission. The commander of each respective corps or division, having detailed an officer from his staff to attend, sends the wagons to the rear of their trenches, and their contents are given to the men, either in the works or as they return after dark to the camps of the reserves.

The enthusiasm is always great when it becomes known that such abundant supplies of said fruits and vegetables are to be distributed in the trenches.

It is difficult for the inexperienced reader to form a sufficiently profound appreciation of the value of this anti scrobutic food. It should be remembered that the Army of the Potomac, having passed through a campaign of the severest character, having depended mainly for food upon the fighting ration of pork, hard bread and coffee, arrived before Petersburg in a state of great exhaustion. Every consideration of humanity, patriotism and military economy made it the duty of the Commission to give at once such aid and comfort as their experience and means rendered possible. They knew that the sickness and mortality rates would inevitably increase unless the exhausted bodies of the soldiers could be brought rapidly under the influence of well selected anti-scorbutics. They, therefore, sent to the army a sufficient quantity and variety to give every man a daily ration of fresh food for at least ten days. The above lists will show the principal articles distributed. The quantities stated do not, however, show the entire issue to date, as all the returns are not yet in. A complete report of this work will be presented in due time to the public, whose almoner the Commission is.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Newspaper Men in Trouble—General Hunter's Raid—The Contrabands—A Terrible Penalty on a Murderer.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 12.]

On Saturday afternoon, Capt. Ewald Over, commander of this post, received a dispatch from Gen. Kelly, directing him to proceed at once, by order of Gen. Hunter, "to arrest Baker and Long, editors and proprietors of the *Daily Register*, a paper published in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, and place them in confinement at the military prison in that city, and so keep them until further orders. Also to seize and suppress the *Register* newspaper, and take possession of the office and safely keep the same until further orders."

Immediately upon the receipt of the order Capt. Over, with a guard, proceeded to the office and notified the editors of his errand. The employees were notified at once to abdicate the premises, the office was closed and Messrs. Long and Baker were escorted to the Atheneum in charge of Lieut. Knapp, of the Provost Guard.

What makes the arrest of the *Register* men all the more incomprehensible is the report of Wharton's arrest at Parkersburg, for an article published in his paper—the *Gazette*. Wharton, we all know, is a loyal man, and of course it was for no act of intentional aid or comfort to the enemy that he was arrested. We understand that the last issue of his paper was suppressed and burned, and hence we have not our usual copy of the *Gazette* to see what was said.

The arrest of Mr. Wharton has stirred up a good deal of feeling among the Union men at Parkersburg, as we learned yesterday. We presume that he will be speedily released by order of the Government. Gov. Boreman has sent a request to that effect to the Secretary of War.

Capt. Over has as yet received no further orders in regard to the arrest of Baker and Long, editors and proprietors of the *Daily Register*. They still remain in the Atheneum and the office is in charge of a guard. The affair has created very little apparent interest or excitement.

Fifty prisoners arrived yesterday from General Crook's, in the Kanawha Valley. They were nearly all shipped to Camp Chase.

In the month of November last a prominent citizen of Greenbrier county, named David Cree, killed one of General Averill's soldiers, who belonged to a company on picket duty near Cree's house. Cree first shot the soldier with a revolver and then struck him in the head with an axe, carried the body to a well on the place and tumbled it in with a view of concealing the crime.

When the army passed through Lewisburg recently, on its way to Lynchburg, a negro man informed some of Gen. Averill's officers of the facts mentioned above. The General at once ordered the arrest of Cree, who was staying at his house about six miles from Lewisburg, and he was taken along with the army. On the way to Staunton a court martial was called in the case, and Cree upon being brought up for trial, made a full confession of the murder.

The sentence of the court was that he be hung by the neck until he was dead, and that all his combustible property be destroyed. The dreadful sentence was approved by Gen. Crook, and put into execution the day after the army left Staunton, at a little place called Brownstown, in the presence of a large number of soldiers.

FROM FORT RIDGELY.

From the 30th Regiment in Minnesota—A Hard March—Bound for the Northwest.

[Correspondence of the Madison Journal.]

CAMP ON THE PRAIRIE, NEAR FORT RIDGELY, Minnesota, Tuesday, July 5, 1864.—At St. Paul Co. G of our regiment, joined us, and on June 18th companies B, E, G and K left Fort Snelling for Fort Ridgely, a distance of one hundred and forty miles. We made the distance in five days—the greatest marching that has ever been done through this country—and I presume it would eclipse many of the forced marches made in Dixie, when taking into consideration that half the time the men were without water. Our road ran through the villages of Shakopee, Belleplain and Henderson, all three enterprising business places.

Owing to the extreme heat and scarcity of water, many of the men fell by the way and had to be picked up by the train or they would have perished on the prairies. A more sorrowful sight than the men and animals presented the night of the fourth day's march can scarcely be imagined. We marched from 9½ o'clock a. m. till 11 o'clock p. m., the greater portion of the time out of water, the sun's rays scorching our skins to almost a blister. The road for miles in the rear was strewed with men, and many did not reach camp till 2 o'clock in the morning. At the sight of water the poor animals roared most pitifully, while the men threw guns aside and dashed headlong into it. A portion of our train did not reach us for the night, and had we been in a hostile section of country but little of it would have reached Fort Ridgely, as there was not a guard with it, and it contained all the ammunition of the expedition.

The fifth day's march brought us to Fort Ridgely, in making which we marched twenty-eight miles without seeing a house, and twenty-four miles without meeting with water. This march was made in the night, and could mothers, wives and lovers have seen their sons, husbands and sweethearts the following morning, tears would have flowed for their noble defenders of liberty. Notwithstanding blistered and bleeding feet, limbs and body weary with the march and for want of sleep, face and hands smeared with dust and sweat, the brave boys bore up heroically, and when the summit of Fort Ridgely was reached, three hearty cheers were given, which re-echoed from the surrounding hills and walls of the fortification, exemplary of Wisconsin true "grit."

A large portion of the country through which we passed bore evidence of the outrages committed by the "red skins" in 1862—houses demolished, fences torn down and fields lying waste met us on either side. Fort Ridgely bears demonstrative evidence of the bravery and determination of these fiends to capture it.

A drought exists in this section of the country, never in the memory of man equalled. No rain of any consequence has fallen here since a year ago last March. Grass and crops of every kind are perishing, and unless rain comes quickly, there will be no harvesting to be done in a large portion of Minnesota. Springs in many places have gone completely dry. Large sized streams and small lakes have also disappeared, and nothing remains but their dry bed. The scarcity of water prevents as fine a farming country as ever lay out of doors, from being tilled, and I am of the opinion that many farmers will be compelled to purchase their entire supplies till a change takes place.

An expedition will leave this place some time during the fore part of the present month for Fort Wadsworth, on the James River. Companies B, C, and K will comprise a portion of the expedition—company G being left at Fort Ridgley. The reports of scouts arriving are indicative of renewed hostilities on the part of the Indians. The men, generally, are in good health and fine spirits, and recovering fast from the effects of the recent march.

Wisconsin Sick and Wounded at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3d, 1864.

His Excellency, James T. Lewis, Governor of Wisconsin:

Attached please find list of sick and wounded soldiers brought to this post by steamer Continental from lower hospitals, by special order of Major General Banks, "Department of the Gulf." The Continental landed in all 290 sick and wounded, (inclusive of the attached list.) They were intended for the hospitals at Quincy, but owing to the low stage of water, had to be landed here. Of the 290 landed, over 100 were "stretcher" cases, i. e. those that had to be carried to the wards on stretchers by hand. Most of the wounded are in a very bad condition. Most of them have the hospital gangrene in their wounds, but by the prompt and hitherto successful system of restorations practised at the Jefferson Barracks Hospital, under the immediate supervision of Surgeon Randolph, surgeon in charge, and Surgeon Tilton, executive officer, and the experienced surgeons of the wards, all that can be done will be done for their comfort and recovery. There are two other boat loads on their way up to this post that are hourly expected. Lists will be furnished immediately on their arrivals.

With respect, your ob't servant,

GEO. W. STURGIS,

Wisconsin State Agent.

James W. Brackett, I, 1st battery, chronic diarrhea.

Swain Gonderson, K, 11th regiment, chronic diarrhea.

John Kanlinberger, A, 11th, chronic diarrhea.

David Alworth, D, 11th, chronic diarrhea.

M. Jacobs, F, 23d, chronic diarrhea.

Sergt. Christian F. Chase, D, 23d, wounded in leg.

Jesse F. Fuller, K, 23d, wounded in leg.

Frank Kennedy, B, 23d, wounded in leg.

James J. Haskins, B, 29th, wounded in thigh.

Eugene C. Bartlett, C, 29th, inflammation of eyes.

John Barry, C, 29th, chronic diarrhea.

J. Brennan, B, 23d, chronic diarrhea.

John Ellsworth, F, 35th, chronic diarrhea.

The Naval Prisoners in Texas.

The following correspondence in relation to the officers and men of the navy now held as prisoners by the rebels in Texas, has passed between the Mayor of Boston and Secretary Welles. It will be seen that the Navy Department has made unavailing efforts to procure the release of the prisoners:

BOSTON, June 25, 1864.

To the Honorable Secretary of the Navy:

SIR—Permit me to call your attention to the condition of the officers and seamen of the navy who are now prisoners of war in Texas. While those who had the misfortune to be captured on the Atlantic coast, after a short confinement have been exchanged, those in Texas have apparently been left to their fate, and have become almost hopeless of any aid from the government which they have faithfully served. The climate where they are now in bondage, so unlike that of their Northern homes, is severely effecting their constitutions, and justice and humanity alike require that immediate measures shall be taken for their relief.

Our community has been much excited on the subject, and a public meeting has recently been held in Boston to call the attention of the Secretary of War to the soldiers in this Southern country. May I not ask for your interest in behalf of the naval force, and that you will use your best endeavors to have them exchanged also. We have the testimony of some two or three who have escaped, that there is a desire on the part of the Confederate authorities to confer with our own Government on the subject. I might call your attention to particular citizens of Boston who have special claims on our sympathies, but if a system is adopted all will be released without special appeals on account of individual cases.

Trusting to your favorable action in the matter, I have the honor to remain, very truly your obedient servant,

F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor of Boston.

REPLY OF SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 2, 1864.

Sir—I have received your letter of the 25th ult., calling attention to the condition of the officers and seamen of the navy who are prisoners in Texas. This department has done all that it could to secure the release of the officers and seamen of the navy who have been so long imprisoned in Texas. The War Department is entrusted with the matter of exchange, and it was only for this department to keep before the Commissioner of Exchange the case of our naval prisoners, and to ask him to use his exertions in their behalf. The attention of the military authorities has been repeatedly drawn to the prolonged imprisonment of those who were so unfortunate as to be captured on the coast of Texas. We are ready, and have offered to give equivalents for any of them that the authorities at Richmond would consent to release, but for some reason or other such propositions have not been accepted.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy.

His Honor F. W. Lincoln, Esq., Mayor of Boston.

New Advertisements.

A FINE STONE FRONT House for sale, on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. Brick Barn. For sale low. ALSO—A number of desirable Houses and Lots on the West Side. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. jy15-[illegible]

THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS was at Everitt's Popular Gallery, 123 Lake street, to-day, for her Cartes de Visite. Only Two Dollars per dozen. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY BIAS, Operator. jy15-[illegible]

LABAR & BORTREE. RYE FLOUR. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. jy15-[illegible] 270 South Water street.

ATTENTION LUMBER MERCHANTS AND SAW MILL PROPRIETORS. Wanted, a situation by a married man with either of the above, as Foreman, Inspector, or Book-Keeper. ... Address "H. H.," P. O. Box [illegible]. jy15-[illegible]

$200,000 WORTH OF INSIDE PROPERTY WANTED.—We are in communication with parties desiring to purchase Productive Real Estate ... [illegible]

NEW POTATOES and APPLES. Just receiving from Southern Illinois. Orders promptly filled by jy15-[illegible] T. DIGNY, No. 5 Wigwam.

New Advertisements.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

—OF—

Elegant Dress Goods!

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

At their OLD STAND,

167 and 169 Lake Street,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT AT ONCE THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

WILL ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, JULY 11TH,

Offer them at prices, LOW BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT and without regard to cost or value.

Best American De Laines. FOR THIRTY-ONE CENTS.

French Mozambiques, Reduced from Five Shillings to Two-and-Sixpence.

Brocaded Grenadines, Reduced from One Dollar to Fifty Cts.

Superb Silk Grenadines, Reduced from Ten Shillings to Six Shillings.

Eng. Plaid, Striped and Embroidered Grenadines, Reduced from Two Dollars to ONE DOLLAR.

French Organdies, At Greatly Reduced Prices.

HERNANIES, TISSUES, MARETZ, GRENADINES, FOULARDS, LIGHT SILKS, BROCADED MUSLINS, AND

Summer Dress Goods OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Will positively be sold at less than one half their present cost and value.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, in all sizes and colors, Two Shillings per pair below New York prices.

Parasols of all kinds at half Price.

SUPERB SILK MANTLES BASQUES AND SUMMER SHAWLS at a great reduction.

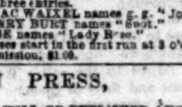
SALE POSITIVE,

And without reserve till our entire stock of this class of goods is sold out.

NOW IN STOCK

An unlimited variety of GENERAL DRY GOODS, bought at old prices, and selling much below their present value, at ROSS & GOSSAGE'S, jy15-[illegible] 167 & 169 Lake street.

TWO TROTTING RACES AT THE DRIVING PARK TO-DAY.



First Race—Purse and Stake, $100. Mile heats, best three in 5 to harness. SIMON ANDERSON names ch. g. "Silas Rich." E. A. SMITH names ch. m. "Dayton Belle." C. W. DIMICK names ro. m. "Carrie." Second Purse, $100; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Entries to close at 3 o'clock, to which there is now three entries. ISAAC WAIXEL names g. g. "Joe." HENRY BURT names "Snort." ROSE names "Lady Rose." Horses start in the first run at 3 o'clock. Admission, $1.00. jy15-[illegible]

IN PRESS, WILL BE PUBLISHED AUG. 1st, 1864,

THE

NEW EXCISE TAX LAW,

APPROVED JUNE 30th, 1864.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY

C. R. FIELD,

Chief Clerk Assessor's Office, 1st District, Ill.

"We have examined the manner in which this edition of the Tax Law is arranged, and cheerfully recommend it as convenient and reliable in every respect." PETER PAGE, Assessor First District Ill. GEO. SCHNEIDER, Collector First District Ill.

One vol., 8vo., paper......About 130 pages.

Single Copies......75 Cents.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

Orders from the Trade solicited and will be filled promptly.

JOHN R. WALSH, Publisher, 185 Madison st., Chicago, Ill. jy15-[illegible]

RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE AND WANTED —IN— THOS. B. BRYAN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

South Clark street property. Canal street between Lake and Randolph streets. North Clark street rental property. Marble-front dwelling in the North Division. Sans some east of [illegible] ... New Dwelling in West Division, cheap. A large number of beautiful Residence Lots in all three Divisions of the city. Several hundred thousand dollars are now offered me for investment by non-resident capitalists, who will pay the commissions on purchase of first-class central business property. jy15-[illegible]

SAVE YOUR FUEL!! COOKING WITH COAL OIL OR GAS. BAKING, BOILING, FRYING AT THE SAME TIME. FISH'S LAMP COOKING APPARATUS. Cooking a regular meal for five persons only costs TWO CENTS. Call and see for yourself and get a pamphlet. WILMARTH'S Gas Fixture and Lamp Store, 181 Lake street. jy15-[illegible]

$150 REWARD.—The above reward will be given on return of one Patent Watch, 1-5 independent seconds, Jules Jergensen maker, No. 5228, Copenhagen, chain attached; also, one shirt stud set with diamonds, coat center. The above articles, with clothing, and fifty dollars in money, was stolen from my house on Spencer street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, on the morning of the Fourth of July—supposed to have been taken between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. The above reward will be given on return of the watch, chain and stud, and no questions asked. M. FUNKHOUSER, St. Louis, Mo. Can get the above reward by calling at [illegible] South Water street. jy15-[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR ENGINE HOUSE. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, July 9th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Tuesday, July 19th, at 11 A. M., for building a frame engine house on Maxwell street, near Canal street, according to specifications on file here. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids and no proposal will be accepted unless the bidder gives satisfactory evidence to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible. Bids must be sealed, and directed to the Board of Public Works, indorsed "Proposal for Engine House." F. G. GINDELE, FRED. LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works. jy15-[illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO EUROPE. —THE LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO. will despatch their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships from NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, (Calling at QUEENSTOWN,) as follows: [illegible] ... Rates of passage payable in U. S. Currency from New York: First-class, $100; third-class, $35. Tickets issued from Liverpool or Queenstown to Chicago at very low rates. Apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent, Cor. Clark and Lake sts. jy15-[illegible]

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S OSWEGO STARCH. We this day advance our prices ONE CENT PER POUND on all grades. C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., Agents. Chicago, July 11, 1864. jy15-[illegible]

TO LUMBERMEN. FOR DOCKAGE AND STORAGE on MAGAZINE DOCKS, near Halsted street bridge, apply to A. J. KNISELY, Room No. 4 Cobb's Building, 120½ Dearborn street. jy15-[illegible]

PIC-NIC.—Second Annual Pic Nic to be given by the FRENCH MUTUAL AID SOCIETY AT HAASE'S PARK, On MONDAY, the 18th inst. Cars leave the Galena Depot at 9 A. M. Music by the Light Guard Band. Refreshments of all kinds to be had on the ground, also, plenty of amusements. Tickets for the Society trip, Adults 50 cents ... [illegible] jy15-[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership existing between Todd, Wells & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either members of the firm are allowed to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JAMES TODD, HENRY C. WELLS. July 14, 1864. jy15-[illegible]

C. T. LEE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 South Clark st., Chicago. jy15-[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF Empire Water, Blue Lick Water and St. Catherine's Water, ... [illegible]

New Advertisements.

I REALLY BELIEVE THE [illegible] TO CALL AT

NOBLE & CO'S

Notion and Toy Bazaar

And purchase a

FEATHER DUSTER.

They keep a large assortment for Pianos, Whatnots, Pictures, Carriages and general use.

175 LAKE STREET,

ap23-[illegible] SIGN OF THE YANKEE.

SUMMER GOODS!

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT

HALF PRICES!

We will offer for the next few days, our entire stock of Grenadines, Barages, Organdies, Lawns, Parasols, Lace Shawls, and Mantillas, at greatly Reduced Prices.

The above Goods are all fresh, of this season's importation, and we will sell them at prices defying competition, as we are determined to make a total clearance, in order to give us room for the coming Fall Trade.

Do not buy old shop-worn Goods, but examine our entire new stock, at prices much lower than old faded Goods are quoted by other Houses. Call and look for yourselves.

ROSS & FOSTER,

NEW STORE,

105 Lake Street.

jy15-[illegible]

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

FOR OGDENSBURGH,

The new and first-class Propeller

"Young America,"

Will leave her Dock, foot of North LaSalle St.,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

At Six O'Clock,

Taking Passengers for MACKINAC, DETROIT, OSWEGO, CAPE VINCENT, and all Eastern points.

J. H. GREEN, Ticket Agent, Office north end Wells Street Bridge.

jy15-[illegible] N. J. HOWE, Agent.

QUESTIONS!

QUESTIONS!

QUESTIONS!

THAT

Concern Every One to Answer.

Are you bald?
Does your hair fall off?
Has your hair become thin?
Is it turning gray before its time?
Are you troubled with itching, burning sensation of the scalp?
Are you troubled with dandruff?
Are you troubled with what is called Scrofula or Salt Rheum?
Have you had the Erysipelas, and lost your hair?
Have you had the Measles, and lost it?
Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it?
Have you had the Brain Fever, and lost it?
Have you lost your hair by any sickness?
Do you wish luxuriant hair?
Do you wish soft and lustrous hair?
Do you wish gray hair restored?
Do you wish your whiskers glossy?
Do you wish them restored in color?
Do you want a dressing?
Do you want it for your children?
Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother, for brother, sister or friend?
Do you want the best preparation ever for dressing, stimulating, protecting, restoring the color, and rendering soft, silky and lustrous, the Human Hair?
If so, we warrant

CLARK'S

Distilled Restorative

FOR THE HAIR!

To be Unequalled, and Superior to any Preparation ever Compounded and offered to the Public.

It costs but $1 for one bottle, or six bottles for $5, and is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.

LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents. [illegible]

HORSE BEDDING

FREE OF CHARGE

At 327 West Adams street. jy15-[illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW

WILL RETURN TO THE CITY

AUGUST 15th.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS

CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME.

jy15-[illegible]

UNION

STEAM AND WATER HEATING CO.

—FOR—

Warming and Ventilating

Public Buildings, Private Residences, Seminaries, Churches, Green Houses, &c., &c. This Apparatus stands unrivaled for its Effectiveness, Healthfulness, Durability, Simplicity and

ECONOMY OF FUEL.

MURRAY & GOLD, 114 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Also, Agents for Brown's Patent Weather Strips and Window Bands, which effectually exclude dust and cold in Summer, as well as cold, wind and rain in Winter, from doors and windows of every description. [illegible]

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING, Washington Irving and his Literary Friends. This magnificent Painting will remain on exhibition at "REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC" for a few days longer. All patriotic citizens who may wish to secure a copy of the Line Engraving of this superb work of art will do well to make an early call ... [illegible]

EYE & EAR.

Cross Eye Straightened in one minute, Deafness and Discharges from the ear cured, Cataracts and Films removed, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear continue, as for nine years past, to receive the special attention of Dr. [illegible], 116 Randolph street, Chicago. jy15-[illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT, RYE MALT, YEAST MALT. IRWIN & MOREY. P. O. Box 1[illegible]. No. [illegible] ... Trade Building.

$300,000 CITY REAL ESTATE WANTED. The undersigned is authorized to purchase first-class Property ... [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY ... [illegible]

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT." ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

GENERAL SEYMOUR CAPTURED.

Gen. Truman Seymour, captured in the battles of the Wilderness, passing through Charlottesville on his way to the Libby Prison, improved the opportunity of giving the congregated rebels a "piece of his mind," with regard to the conduct and duration of the war. "I hope," said he, "that your armies may press forward on this front, and traverse them at least so far as Philadelphia, plundering and burning as they go, in order that the North may be waked up and made to realize that we are at war. What we need is a united and determined North; and this will insure it." The Richmond *Examiner* marvelled that such talk was endured without the application of the hemp and gag.

We almost doubt whether a rebel invasion so sweeping as that named by General Seymour would suffice to wake up the shoddy besodden population of the country east of the Alleghenies. The present "invasion" has hardly stirred them. The only troops from the great State of Pennsylvania that have yet marched is a regiment of *blacks*, as we learn from the Philadelphia papers. The *Inquirer* of the 13th instant says:

> Our people must rouse themselves from their indifference to the perils in which they are involved. It is *humiliating* that in a city of six hundred thousand people, with not less than seventy thousand able to bear arms, the defence of the country, so little has been done in the last five days.
>
> Last night we were gratified by the sight of a full regiment of armed men on their way to the front. Its *front* with its *rear* was a *mile long*. It *has been since the war began*. They marched by to the soul-stirring music of one of our national airs, which was received by the crowd with inspiriting and full of encouragement. The regiment was composed *entirely of colored men*. Will not such an event stir up our white arm-bearing men to a spirit of emulation? Will they permit themselves in such a season of danger to be outdone by the sable sons of the country who have so little at stake compared with their own grand interests? While men! you who were laughing on, and were so liberal in your applause of the gallantry of the colored men, will you do likewise.

But the appeals of the *Inquirer* will not be heeded. A call was made on New York for troops. Mayor Gunther, the Copperhead functionary forbids any of the city military regiments from going. He says that "enlightened self-interest requires them to stay at home." He fears that "the lawless and evil-disposed" might improve their absence by engaging in wholesale "arson and plunder."

The "lawless and evil-disposed" are his own political friends and supporters, who rejoice in the cognomen "dimyers."

So the rebel raiders are allowed to do pretty much as they please. They plunder, steal, burn and murder with little or no opposition from the inhabitants. The loco populace flee North in cowardly terror from the marauders, with whatever movable property they can collect. How is the rebellion to be put down if such a spirit of apathy, stupefaction or poltroonery shall continue to prevail?

The rebels are desperately in earnest. What they lack in numbers they make up in venom and vigor. As an accompanying remark: "They clutch their own section, compelling every white man or boy to fight, every black man or woman to work, for the triumph of their treason. They tolerate no dissent or demur where they have power to suppress it. Their conscriptors and bloodhounds (as an Alabamian quaintly said) take every one who hasn't been dead more than two days.' The conscripted must either march or be shot—take your choice, but no words! They pay no bounties, make no provision for their soldiers' families, and have given over the farce of pretending to pay their men. Once in their ranks, there is no release till the end of the war. They have ceased to have finances; they regard all private property as Confederate, and take whatever they want wherever they find it. There is no business—little trade—no speculation no shoddy among them—nothing but deadly war."

Is the North prepared to emulate this on the *quantum* of this spirit? Can the North think of nothing but shoddy and making gain?

A PLOT OF COPPERHEAD LEADERS TO CHEAT THE DEMOCRATIC MASSES.

The weakness of the peace movement amongst the Northern people is shown in the fact that its leaders dare not go before that faction of the people which will clings to the "Democratic" name, and ask of them openly and above board, the election of "peace" delegates to the Chicago Convention. They know there is too much loyalty left among those who would be glad to vote a ticket labelled "Democratic" to admit of their sending "peace" delegates to Chicago. They know too that any party which puts the Union war party must be logically a disunion peace party. Here, then, is their dilemma. If they declare for the war they are with the Union party—their organization ceases, and they cease to be leaders. If they declare for peace, the honest portion of the "Democratic" party will not stand it; in short, they cut off the tail of the "Democratic" party just behind its ears. By the former course they lose their platform, by the latter their followers. In this dilemma they have invented an artful dodge. They purpose to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention without saying anything about the question of Union or peace. They will endeavor quietly to secure as many of the Wood-Vallandigham-Long-and-Harris stripe as may be possible without agitating the peace question before the people. These delegates will go to Chicago unpledged and non committal, many of them even believed, by those who send them there, to be in favor of a conservative war after the style of McClellan, Horatio Seymour, and the like, and not in favor of disunion peace. Meantime the peace organization will hold its separate conventions, consisting of self-elected delegates, their numbers being too few, in all for them to pretend to represent any constituency. One of these side conventions met at the Astor House in New York a month ago, and appointed delegates for each Congressional district of the State, to Chicago, "not to claim seats, but to influence the votes and action of the Convention in favor of peace." Knowing that the Democratic masses of New York State would repudiate such a peace, a faction of secessionists under the lead of Fernando Wood, undertake, after the true Southern oligarchic style to override the decision of the majority of the Democratic masses by this hocus-pocus, slight of hand arrangement, which does not even give the Democratic masses an opportunity to vote for the men who are to "influence the action and decision" of the Chicago Convention on the only vital question of the day—war or peace. Nothing could more plainly show the real weakness of the "peace-at-any-price" element, even in the rank and file of the "Democratic" party, than that the "Copperhead" leaders, nearly all whom are "peace" men, are obliged to resort to such a thimble rigging operation to cheat their own followers, and "precipitate" the "Democratic" party into a disunion peace movement against their own will, and by means, of which they are kept in the dark.

Had this system been confined to one State it would have been worthy of but slight comment. But it is extending to others pursuant to a secret and general understanding which gives it importance. The Copperhead Conventions to assemble at Peoria, Ill., on the 3d of August, and at the capital of Iowa on August 24th, are of the same character; pitiful cunning from the "Democratic" party as such, but from the "peace" party, and for the purpose of sending a delegation of outsiders as lobbyists to compel the Chicago Convention to do what the Democratic masses would instruct their delegates not to do, if the question were fairly raised in the primary meetings. The Copperheads have appointed their conventions simply because they know that nobody else would appoint them—but notwithstanding their numerical insignificance they will put on the airs of delegates, pretend to speak for a constituency, appoint delegates from their own number for the States of Illinois and Iowa, and go back home in the Chicago Convention, to which they will know they could not get elected, but to bully and brow beat that Convention into nominating a "peace" man on a "peace" platform, whether it would or not under threats of running a "stump" peace candidate. Such is the programme of the desperate leaders of the peace party. They cannot salvage even the Copperhead masses into a vote for "Peace." Hence the great sublime Peace swindle through a system of counter-conventions. The Copperhead leaders are trying to turn the flank of the "Democratic" masses. Watch carefully the development of the plot.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

The Copperhead paper of Chicago undertakes to prove that McClellan is superior to Grant, by alleging that McClellan would not be driven into pursuing the overland route known as the President's "plan," while Grant, it alleges, intentionally sacrificed many thousands of men to the whims of the President in this respect. The Copperhead Wyld of New York, on the contrary argues that McClellan is unfortunate, in Grant, because he, McClellan, "was ordered by the President to do certain things against his own judgment, and he was compelled to obey. On the other hand, Gen. Grant has been allowed full liberty to move his troops when he pleased, where he pleased, and how he pleased. He, therefore, feels no drawback from the Administration." Now, one or the other of these villifiers of the Administration is talking of matters of which it is totally ignorant, or if it knows the facts it belies them. Which is it? We leave them to settle the point between themselves.

☞ At the present moment the deadliest foes of the rebellion are those who offer it peace and the union on the basis of the Constitution; while its best friends are those who are offering it confederation, emancipation, and servile insurrection.—*Scotch paper.*

But what is the use of offering "peace and union on the basis of the constitution" to those who have steadily declined, and still peremptorily decline to accept the offer? Did not Mr. Lincoln offer to the rebels "peace and the union on the basis of the constitution" in his inaugural address, and in his first proclamation to them to disperse and retire to their homes? Is not that just what the rebels don't want, and wont have? Did we not continue for the first two years of the war to "offer them peace and the union on the basis of the constitution?" Was not that policy tried for two whole years before "confiscation, emancipation and servile insurrection policies" were thought of? Was the rebellion any more ready to lay down its arms under that policy than the present? Were the seceds and Copperheads of the North any more willing to support the administration or the war then than now? Has not emancipation given the army one hundred thousand laborers, and over sixty thousand negro soldiers it would not otherwise have had? Are there not 200,000 negroes in the army to-day to one Copperhead? Is not confiscation an incident to all war? Did not the rebels themselves commence it in this war? Would "servile insurrection" of negroes against their masters be any worse than that of their masters against the Union? But what servile insurrections has the emancipation policy caused? Who has heard of them? Where have they occurred?

What we want to know is—it being well known that all "offers of peace and union on the basis of the constitution" are fol-de-rol and bosh—what do the Copperheads propose to do after these offers are declined? Lincoln made them. They were declined. He pursued a certain course, the only one the constitution left open to him. Do the Copperheads want to defend the flag or haul it down?

☞ It cannot be too much borne in mind by the people of the North that the danger which now threatens the national capital was the consequence to the management of Mr. Lincoln.—*Secesh paper.*

Whoever is responsible in the hour of danger is to receive the credit in the hour of deliverance from danger. Therefore, according to the logic of the shoddy secesh paper, it cannot be too much borne in mind by the people of the North that the deliverance from the danger which lately threatened the national capital can be traced directly to the management of Mr. Lincoln.

A Copperhead Cornered.

Joseph E. McDonald, Copperhead candidate for Governor, made a two hours' speech at Muncie last Saturday, but it was hard to tell where he stood on the war question. Probably the subject, Hon. Alfred Kilgore handed to the speaker the following question in writing:

> *Are you in favor of prosecuting the war in any manner* for the suppression of the rebellion? If not, by what means do you propose to preserve the Union?

The first part of the question was hard enough to answer, but the second was a stumper. Our candidate for Governor put the paper in his pocket and refused to answer.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

The same question will be "pocketed" by any other Copperhead candidate. They *dare* not answer. They can find fault, scold at and blackguard Lincoln; denounce "illegal arrests" of Northern traitors, swear at "Abolitionists," and make great fuss and noise generally; but not one of the demagogues scamps there are or the questions put at the Indiana Copperhead candidate for Governor. They want votes on false pretenses; they seek to gull and swindle the people, but not a mother's son of these skulking bush whackers will come out into the honest light of day and show his colors—not one.

Who is the Forger?

The call, as we regard it, is unwise, unnecessary and incorrect in many respects, signed with an imposing array of names, is really the idea of but one or two, or at most of a half dozen gentlemen. Probably not one in ten of the signers of the Abolition Congressional Districts, whose name is appended, was consulted previously to the publication. We have heard from several of the most prominent signers, who desire to express their disapprobation of the movement.

The above is from the *State Register* (Copperhead), in regard to the Peoria Convention of K. G. C.'s. There were one hundred and forty six names signed to the call. Who forged one hundred and forty of them? If there was a forgery committed, it seems to be a remarkably small hole for one hundred and forty six full blown Copperheads to crawl through, good as they are at wriggling.

A Sensible Parrot.

Miss Gest, the efficient lady who has in charge the contraband schools in Louisiana, has just arrived in this city from New Orleans. She relates a curious incident which took place upon the steamer Olive Branch, coming up the river. Among those on board were some rebel women, one of whom had a parrot. The bird was profuse in the inquiry to those on board, "Are you a rebel?" An affirmative answer would elicit the reply from Poll, "All right." When in the vicinity of Natchez a scout hailed the boat and informed the Captain that a rebel battery was rapidly approaching the river a little distance above and would reach a certain point before the boat could. There was an immediate rush of the ladies to the hold, the rebel women leading the way frantic to escape from her friends. As they reached the hold, a shrill voice, evidently from one in great alarm, was heard crying "take me! take me!" Investigation was made and the owner of the voice was found to be Poll who had evidently made up his mind, from the confusion, that something was wrong. The rebel woman went back for the bird and again joined the passengers in the hold. As soon as order was restored and quiet prevailed, the crowd, and not the least, the rebel woman, were dumbfounded at the parrott's sudden conversion to loyalty evidenced by his vigorous vociferations of "D——n the rebels! D——n the rebels!" The rebel woman protested that she never taught the bird the latter phrase.

Fatal Affray in Indiana.

A most painful tragedy occurred near Mauckport, Harrison county, Indiana, on Sunday last. A young lady by the name of Miller went to the church wearing some sort of a rebel emblem. This created a considerable feeling among some of the Republican ladies of the congregation. After the services were over, Mrs. Timberlake, niece of Col. John Timberlake, volunteered to go and take away the emblem. She rushed toward Miss Miller, and a general fight ensued among the women, when Col. John Timberlake came into the crowd, apparently greatly excited. A secessionist named Henry Lohmire, who accompanied Miss Miller to the church, warned Timberlake not to interfere. Timberlake replied to Lohmire, "You are nothing but a d—d rebel, anyhow," whereupon Lohmire drew a pistol and shot twice, both shots taking effect. The first ball passed through Timberlake's hand and into his shoulder, the second entered his side and passed through the heart, causing instant death. Lohmire was arrested, and put in the jail at Corydon.

To the Loyal Press of Illinois.

We are desired to state that the Union State Central Committee request every loyal paper in the State to send one copy of each issue during the campaign to *Headquarters Union State Central Committee, Chicago.*

☞ The official statement of Adjutant General Gray shows that Missouri has furnished 2,610 men over the total of her quota.

Gold at 270.

Governor Chase, the horror of red-dog bankers, is out of the Treasury, and Mr. Fessenden, upon whom everybody speaks well of, reigns in his stead. Congress was fairly bullied and cajoled into repealing the righteous and wholesome act which prohibited betting on future differences in market value between gold and greenbacks; the Alabama is destroyed; and the military situation is more hopeful than it has been previously been since Bull Run; yet the premium on gold rose yesterday to 170! What have the Mokaunas, who attributed the rise of gold two weeks since to Mr. Chase and the gold bill, to say for themselves? Where shall they hide from the prompt and thorough exposure of their ignorance and their charlatanism? Grant is thundering at the gates of Richmond; Sherman at those of Atlanta; Canby has probably struck another heavy blow at the Southwest; the rebellion is visibly on its last legs, and tottering at that; yet gold goes up like a balloon; so that 100 greenbacks will buy only more than $60,000 of U. S. six per cents, payable, principal and interest in coin! The badness of the country is all but fatally deranged; all financial values are in confusion, and yet that no one knows what to ask nor how to trade; the laboring class are stinted in spite of ample work and large wages; and there is danger of social convulsion from the artful, inflammatory incitements addressed to ignorance by treason. Our bankers and capitalists cringe before foreign gold, and coin gold. Avarice and gambling, engineered by disloyalty, ride the whirlwind and direct the storm; every necessary of life grows bounds above, and the congregated thalers from St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Nashville, &c., &c., who borrow in the city, and invest chiefly in gold, struggle to paralyze the raised right arm of the Nation, in the interest of the slaveholders' rebellion, will soon be whispering to the working classes that their inflation is the cause of all the evil we have done and dared everything to produce, is the work of those whom it threatens to destroy, and who are doing all they know to prevent it.

Courage, countrymen! This is the darkest hour that precedes the dawn! Yet a little while, and men will hardly realize that it could ever have been.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OUR PARIS LETTER.

MORE ABOUT THE ALABAMA.

The Conduct of Semmes and the Deerhound.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, June 28th, 1864.

The simple, manly, straightforward and sailor-like report by Capt. Winslow of his action with the Alabama is now before the public, and a greater contrast cannot be imagined than that which it presents to the one furnished by Capt. Semmes. The Kearsarge arrived at Cherbourg, it simply says, "in pursuit of the Alabama," as was her duty. There she waited quietly, without blustering or braggadocio of any kind; all such, if there were any, being confined to Capt. Semmes' whose own act it was to send out a note saying he would fight. He might have saved himself the trouble, perhaps, of announcing what he could hardly any longer avoid. The account of the action, as given by Capt. Winslow in his simple manner, fills one with astonishment, as the promptness of the result evidently surprised himself. So speedily and so well did the guns of the Kearsarge do their business in their adversary, so trifling, on the contrary, was the damage she herself received from the fire of her enemy, that Capt. Winslow "could not believe" that the Alabama had struck! And well, indeed, might he doubt the fact, considering that the action had only lasted an hour and ten minutes, at a distance of never less than a quarter of a mile, that the damage done to the Kearsarge amounted to about nothing and that inflicted upon her crew to "three men wounded." If even a victory, the glory of Mr. Winslow's action will be dearly purchased, certainly that of Capt. Winslow is such a one, and proud may he be in giving this plain straightforward statement contained in his report of the almost complete equality of the two vessels.

Clearly the victory was one which was won by superior skill, not by superior strength. The Alabama "fired quickly, but very foolishly, throwing away her shot. The Kearsarge fired with more deliberate aim and much slower." The whole action is summed up in these few words, and the result bears indisputable evidence to their truth and correctness.

Capt. Semmes' accusation, or rather insinuation, that the Kearsarge fired upon him after he struck his colors, is regarded as being as ungentlemanly and unofficer-like, as it is vague and unsubstantiated. Capt. Winslow disposes of it in two words: "Capt. Semmes," he writes, "has said that I had it been known the Alabama had surrendered, another gun would never have been discharged." It thus a man living on this side disbelieve the simple dignity of the refutation?

The first part of the question was hard enough to answer, but the second was a stumper. Our candidate for Governor put the paper in his pocket and refused to answer.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

The same question will be "pocketed" by any other Copperhead candidate. They *dare* not answer. They can find fault, scold at and blackguard Lincoln; denounce "illegal arrests" of Northern traitors, swear at "Abolitionists," and make great fuss and noise generally; but not one of the demagogue scamps there are or the questions put at the Indiana Copperhead candidate for Governor. They want votes on false pretenses; they seek to gull and swindle the people, but not a mother's son of these skulking bush whackers will come out into the honest light of day and show his colors—not one.

Who is the Forger?

The call, as we regard it, is unwise, unnecessary and incorrect in many respects, signed with an imposing array of names, is really the idea of but one or two, or at most of a half dozen gentlemen. Probably not one in ten of the signers of the Abolition Congressional Districts, whose name is appended, was consulted previously to the publication. We have heard from several of the most prominent signers, who desire to express their disapprobation of the movement.

The above is from the *State Register* (Copperhead), in regard to the Peoria Convention of K. G. C.'s. There were one hundred and forty six names signed to the call. Who forged one hundred and forty of them? If there was a forgery committed, it seems to be a remarkably small hole for one hundred and forty six full blown Copperheads to crawl through, good as they are at wriggling.

A Sensible Parrot.

Miss Gest, the efficient lady who has in charge the contraband schools in Louisiana, has just arrived in this city from New Orleans. She relates a curious incident which took place upon the steamer Olive Branch, coming up the river. Among those on board were some rebel women, one of whom had a parrot. The bird was profuse in the inquiry to those on board, "Are you a rebel?" An affirmative answer would elicit the reply from Poll, "All right." When in the vicinity of Natchez a scout hailed the boat and informed the Captain that a rebel battery was rapidly approaching the river a little distance above and would reach a certain point before the boat could. There was an immediate rush of the ladies to the hold, the rebel women leading the way frantic to escape from her friends. As they reached the hold, a shrill voice, evidently from one in great alarm, was heard crying "take me! take me!" Investigation was made and the owner of the voice was found to be Poll who had evidently made up his mind, from the confusion, that something was wrong. The rebel woman went back for the bird and again joined the passengers in the hold. As soon as order was restored and quiet prevailed, the crowd, and not the least, the rebel woman, were dumbfounded at the parrott's sudden conversion to loyalty evidenced by his vigorous vociferations of "D——n the rebels! D——n the rebels." The rebel woman protested that she never taught the bird the latter phrase.

Fatal Affray in Indiana.

A most painful tragedy occurred near Mauckport, Harrison county, Indiana, on Sunday last. A young lady by the name of Miller went to the church wearing some sort of a rebel emblem. This created a considerable feeling among some of the Republican ladies of the congregation. After the services were over, Mrs. Timberlake, niece of Col. John Timberlake, volunteered to go and take away the emblem. She rushed toward Miss Miller, and a general fight ensued among the women, when Col. John Timberlake came into the crowd, apparently greatly excited. A secessionist named Henry Lohmire, who accompanied Miss Miller to the church, warned Timberlake not to interfere. Timberlake replied to Lohmire, "You are nothing but a d—d rebel, anyhow," whereupon Lohmire drew a pistol and shot twice, both shots taking effect. The first ball passed through Timberlake's hand and into his shoulder, the second entered his side and passed through the heart, causing instant death. Lohmire was arrested, and put in the jail at Corydon.

To the Loyal Press of Illinois.

We are desired to state that the Union State Central Committee request every loyal paper in the State to send one copy of each issue during the campaign to *Headquarters Union State Central Committee, Chicago.*

☞ The official statement of Adjutant General Gray shows that Missouri has furnished 2,610 men over the total of her quota.

Gold at 270.

Governor Chase, the horror of red-dog bankers, is out of the Treasury, and Mr. Fessenden, upon whom everybody speaks well of, reigns in his stead. Congress was fairly bullied and cajoled into repealing the righteous and wholesome act which prohibited betting on future differences in market value between gold and greenbacks; the Alabama is destroyed; and the military situation is more hopeful than it has been previously been since Bull Run; yet the premium on gold rose yesterday to 170! What have the Mokaunas, who attributed the rise of gold two weeks since to Mr. Chase and the gold bill, to say for themselves? Where shall they hide from the prompt and thorough exposure of their ignorance and their charlatanism? Grant is thundering at the gates of Richmond; Sherman at those of Atlanta; Canby has probably struck another heavy blow at the Southwest; the rebellion is visibly on its last legs, and tottering at that; yet gold goes up like a balloon; so that 100 greenbacks will buy only more than $60,000 of U. S. six per cents, payable, principal and interest in coin! The badness of the country is all but fatally deranged; all financial values are in confusion, and yet that no one knows what to ask nor how to trade; the laboring class are stinted in spite of ample work and large wages; and there is danger of social convulsion from the artful, inflammatory incitements addressed to ignorance by treason. Our bankers and capitalists cringe before foreign gold, and coin gold. Avarice and gambling, engineered by disloyalty, ride the whirlwind and direct the storm; every necessary of life grows bounds above, and the congregated thalers from St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Nashville, &c., &c., who borrow in the city, and invest chiefly in gold, struggle to paralyze the raised right arm of the Nation, in the interest of the slaveholders' rebellion, will soon be whispering to the working classes that their inflation is the cause of all the evil we have done and dared everything to produce, is the work of those whom it threatens to destroy, and who are doing all they know to prevent it.

Courage, countrymen! This is the darkest hour that precedes the dawn! Yet a little while, and men will hardly realize that it could ever have been.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

other of these villifiers of the Administration is talking of matters of which it is totally ignorant, or if it knows the facts it belies them. Which is it? We leave them to settle the point between themselves.

☞ At the present moment the deadliest foes of the rebellion are those who offer it peace and the union on the basis of the Constitution; while its best friends are those who are offering it confederation, emancipation, and servile insurrection.—*Scotch paper.*

But what is the use of offering "peace and union on the basis of the constitution" to those who have steadily declined, and still peremptorily decline to accept the offer? Did not Mr. Lincoln offer to the rebels "peace and the union on the basis of the constitution" in his inaugural address, and in his first proclamation to them to disperse and retire to their homes? Is not that just what the rebels don't want, and wont have? Did we not continue for the first two years of the war to "offer them peace and the union on the basis of the constitution?" Was not that policy tried for two whole years before "confiscation, emancipation and servile insurrection policies" were thought of? Was the rebellion any more ready to lay down its arms under that policy than the present? Were the seceds and Copperheads of the North any more willing to support the administration or the war then than now? Has not emancipation given the army one hundred thousand laborers, and over sixty thousand negro soldiers it would not otherwise have had? Are there not 200,000 negroes in the army to-day to one Copperhead? Is not confiscation an incident to all war? Did not the rebels themselves commence it in this war? Would "servile insurrection" of negroes against their masters be any worse than that of their masters against the Union? But what servile insurrections has the emancipation policy caused? Who has heard of them? Where have they occurred?

What we want to know is—it being well known that all "offers of peace and union on the basis of the constitution" are fol-de-rol and bosh—what do the Copperheads propose to do after these offers are declined? Lincoln made them. They were declined. He pursued a certain course, the only one the constitution left open to him. Do the Copperheads want to defend the flag or haul it down?

☞ It cannot be too much borne in mind by the people of the North that the danger which now threatens the national capital was the consequence to the management of Mr. Lincoln.—*Secesh paper.*

Whoever is responsible in the hour of danger is to receive the credit in the hour of deliverance from danger. Therefore, according to the logic of the shoddy secesh paper, it cannot be too much borne in mind by the people of the North that the deliverance from the danger which lately threatened the national capital can be traced directly to the management of Mr. Lincoln.

A Copperhead Cornered.

Joseph E. McDonald, Copperhead candidate for Governor, made a two hours' speech at Muncie last Saturday, but it was hard to tell where he stood on the war question. Probably the subject, Hon. Alfred Kilgore handed to the speaker the following question in writing:

> *Are you in favor of prosecuting the war in any manner* for the suppression of the rebellion? If not, by what means do you propose to preserve the Union?

The first part of the question was hard enough to answer, but the second was a stumper. Our candidate for Governor put the paper in his pocket and refused to answer.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

The same question will be "pocketed" by any other Copperhead candidate. They *dare* not answer. They can find fault, scold at and blackguard Lincoln; denounce "illegal arrests" of Northern traitors, swear at "Abolitionists," and make great fuss and noise generally; but not one of the demagogue scamps there are or the questions put at the Indiana Copperhead candidate for Governor. They want votes on false pretenses; they seek to gull and swindle the people, but not a mother's son of these skulking bush whackers will come out into the honest light of day and show his colors—not one.

Who is the Forger?

The call, as we regard it, is unwise, unnecessary and incorrect in many respects, signed with an imposing array of names, is really the idea of but one or two, or at most of a half dozen gentlemen. Probably not one in ten of the signers of the Abolition Congressional Districts, whose name is appended, was consulted previously to the publication. We have heard from several of the most prominent signers, who desire to express their disapprobation of the movement.

The above is from the *State Register* (Copperhead), in regard to the Peoria Convention of K. G. C.'s. There were one hundred and forty six names signed to the call. Who forged one hundred and forty of them? If there was a forgery committed, it seems to be a remarkably small hole for one hundred and forty six full blown Copperheads to crawl through, good as they are at wriggling.

A Sensible Parrot.

Miss Gest, the efficient lady who has in charge the contraband schools in Louisiana, has just arrived in this city from New Orleans. She relates a curious incident which took place upon the steamer Olive Branch, coming up the river. Among those on board were some rebel women, one of whom had a parrot. The bird was profuse in the inquiry to those on board, "Are you a rebel?" An affirmative answer would elicit the reply from Poll, "All right." When in the vicinity of Natchez a scout hailed the boat and informed the Captain that a rebel battery was rapidly approaching the river a little distance above and would reach a certain point before the boat could. There was an immediate rush of the ladies to the hold, the rebel women leading the way frantic to escape from her friends. As they reached the hold, a shrill voice, evidently from one in great alarm, was heard crying "take me! take me!" Investigation was made and the owner of the voice was found to be Poll who had evidently made up his mind, from the confusion, that something was wrong. The rebel woman went back for the bird and again joined the passengers in the hold. As soon as order was restored and quiet prevailed, the crowd, and not the least, the rebel woman, were dumbfounded at the parrott's sudden conversion to loyalty evidenced by his vigorous vociferations of "D——n the rebels! D——n the rebels." The rebel woman protested that she never taught the bird the latter phrase.

Fatal Affray in Indiana.

A most painful tragedy occurred near Mauckport, Harrison county, Indiana, on Sunday last. A young lady by the name of Miller went to the church wearing some sort of a rebel emblem. This created a considerable feeling among some of the Republican ladies of the congregation. After the services were over, Mrs. Timberlake, niece of Col. John Timberlake, volunteered to go and take away the emblem. She rushed toward Miss Miller, and a general fight ensued among the women, when Col. John Timberlake came into the crowd, apparently greatly excited. A secessionist named Henry Lohmire, who accompanied Miss Miller to the church, warned Timberlake not to interfere. Timberlake replied to Lohmire, "You are nothing but a d—d rebel, anyhow," whereupon Lohmire drew a pistol and shot twice, both shots taking effect. The first ball passed through Timberlake's hand and into his shoulder, the second entered his side and passed through the heart, causing instant death. Lohmire was arrested, and put in the jail at Corydon.

To the Loyal Press of Illinois.

We are desired to state that the Union State Central Committee request every loyal paper in the State to send one copy of each issue during the campaign to *Headquarters Union State Central Committee, Chicago.*

☞ The official statement of Adjutant General Gray shows that Missouri has furnished 2,610 men over the total of her quota.

Gold at 270.

Governor Chase, the horror of red-dog bankers, is out of the Treasury, and Mr. Fessenden, upon whom everybody speaks well of, reigns in his stead. Congress was fairly bullied and cajoled into repealing the righteous and wholesome act which prohibited betting on future differences in market value between gold and greenbacks; the Alabama is destroyed; and the military situation is more hopeful than it has been previously been since Bull Run; yet the premium on gold rose yesterday to 170! What have the Mokaunas, who attributed the rise of gold two weeks since to Mr. Chase and the gold bill, to say for themselves? Where shall they hide from the prompt and thorough exposure of their ignorance and their charlatanism? Grant is thundering at the gates of Richmond; Sherman at those of Atlanta; Canby has probably struck another heavy blow at the Southwest; the rebellion is visibly on its last legs, and tottering at that; yet gold goes up like a balloon; so that 100 greenbacks will buy only more than $60,000 of U. S. six per cents, payable, principal and interest in coin! The badness of the country is all but fatally deranged; all financial values are in confusion, and yet that no one knows what to ask nor how to trade; the laboring class are stinted in spite of ample work and large wages; and there is danger of social convulsion from the artful, inflammatory incitements addressed to ignorance by treason. Our bankers and capitalists cringe before foreign gold, and coin gold. Avarice and gambling, engineered by disloyalty, ride the whirlwind and direct the storm; every necessary of life grows bounds above, and the congregated thalers from St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Nashville, &c., &c., who borrow in the city, and invest chiefly in gold, struggle to paralyze the raised right arm of the Nation, in the interest of the slaveholders' rebellion, will soon be whispering to the working classes that their inflation is the cause of all the evil we have done and dared everything to produce, is the work of those whom it threatens to destroy, and who are doing all they know to prevent it.

Courage, countrymen! This is the darkest hour that precedes the dawn! Yet a little while, and men will hardly realize that it could ever have been.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

Capture of Six Vessels below Cape May by the Whaler Golconda. Barks Greenlander, Anna Schmidt, Archer, and Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Captured and Destroyed—Schr. Howard Retaken.

[From the Philadelphia Press, July 13.]

The pirate Florida, which has been committing the depredations on our coast below Cape May, is well known to most of the reading public. For the benefit of any who have not seen the description of this vessel, we will state that she is bark-rigged, screw propelled, is painted black, and sits quite low in the water. Her crew, all told, consists of one hundred and fifty-five men; they are of all nations, and all languages are spoken aboard of her. Her commander is a Scotchman by birth, and about 30 years of age, and all her officers are young. Her first lieutenant was formerly in the United States service, under Com. Porter. She carries two United States, rebel, and English flags. She has eight guns, two of which are eleven-inch rifled pivot guns, mounted forward; the others are seven-inch bore, and the balance are of smaller calibre. The crew are armed with revolvers and cutlasses. But little order is maintained among the crew at present. They have registered forty-three times a day, and provisions of the best kind, and in large quantities, are issued to them. Great dissatisfaction for their captain is exhibited by all of the crew.

CAPTURE OF THE WHALER GOLCONDA.

The whaler Golconda, on its return from a five years' whaling voyage, arrived from Talcahuana, Chili, on the morning of April 14, bound to New Bedford, Mass. On Friday morning last, when in latitude 37 deg. 30 min., longitude 72 deg. 15 min., the Golconda perceived a vessel sailing under the United States flag toward her. The Golconda put to the American colors. As soon as she had done so, the pirate craft ran down the American flag and displayed the rebel colors.

The first whaler that was sold to the Florida, fired a signal gun and commanded the Golconda to heave to. The Florida then came alongside the Golconda and demanded what she was from and where bound. The officer in command of the Florida then informed the Golconda that they would board her. A lieutenant of the Florida soon came aboard and demanded inspection of the papers. The register, &c., were shown to him, and he then informed Captain Winslow, of the Golconda, that his vessel was the prize of the Confederate steamer Florida. The officers and crew were then taken aboard the Florida, and the Golconda was fired. She had aboard 1,800 barrels of oil, which were entirely destroyed; 1,050 barrels were on freight, and 750 barrels belonged to the crew. The oil which had been obtained on the cruise, with the exception of the 750 bris, had been disposed of at Talcahuana.

The vessel belongs to one Howland, of New Brunswick, Maine; is fifty-five years old, and three hundred tons burthen. She is valued at $67,000, not a dollar of which, we are informed, is insured against war risk. The officers and crew were kept aboard the Florida till Sunday, when the officers, together with the captain of the Margaret Y. Davis, were put aboard an English schooner which was hailed by the Florida, and was bound for Nassau.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MARGARET E. DAVIS.

One of the crews of the schooner Margaret Y. Davis informs us that they had been to Port Royal with a cargo of gunpowder, and were returning to New York in ballast. They were in latitude 37 deg. 30 min., longitude 74 deg., on Saturday, early in the morning, when they were hailed by what afterwards proved to be the Florida. A boat came from that vessel boarded her and informed them, after demanding and inspecting their papers, that they were the prize of the Confederate steamer Florida. The officers and crew were then taken aboard the Florida and the schooner set fire to and destroyed. She was valued at $30,000, on which there was no insurance.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GREENLAND.

Captain Verdin of the steam-tug America, has informed us that he had in tow the bark Greenland, bound from this port to Pensacola, Florida, with coal, on Monday morning, at 3 o'clock, while off Cape Henry, Va., by 8., 60 miles, he espied a suspicious-looking steamer making towards them. In about three miles distant he thought he would not be safe to allow his vessel to go any nearer to the suspicious craft. He let go the hawser and steamed away. The vessel which they soon found to be the Florida, put on all steam and sail, and made after them. The Florida chased the America for about an hour and then gave up the chase. The America then put into Hampton Roads, and towed out the Ino, which was sent to cruise for the Florida. The Florida had in the meantime captured the Greenland.

This vessel was in command of Captain Everett. Her officers and crew were taken aboard the Florida. The vessel and cargo were valued at about $30,000, and, we are informed, are fully insured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE GENERAL BERRY.

The bark General Berry, under command of Capt. Hooper, who has given us the information, was bound for Fortress Monroe, from New York, with coal and crew for the government. When off Chincoteague, W. N. W., twenty miles, at 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, was hailed. The Berry carried lights, or the Captain believes they would not have been discovered. The Captain was in bed at the time of being hailed by the Florida. A boat from the latter was boarded by an officer from the Florida, who said: "Captain, allow me to inform you that you are a prize to the Confederate steamer Florida." Officers and crew were then lavited aboard the Florida, and the Berry was set fire to and destroyed. She was, with her cargo, valued at $50,000.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BARK ZELINDA.

The bark Zelinda, of Eastport, Maine, in command of Capt. Shackford, was the next prize of the Florida. She was in latitude 37 deg. 60 min., longitude 74 deg. 50 min., about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, when she was overtaken and boarded by the Florida. It was the second trip for the Zelinda had made. She was from New Orleans, bound for Eastport, Maine, in ballast. It was intended by the Captain of the Florida to send all the crews ashore on the Zelinda, but the schooner Howard coming in sight, this idea was given up. A crew was put in the Zelinda, and sent in chase of the Howard, which it soon captured.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER HOWARD.

As above stated, the schooner Howard was captured shortly after eve o'clock on Sunday morning. She was laden with phosphate from Nassau bound to New York. A great part of her cargo was taken by the Florida. The captain was then required to enter bonds with the captain of the Florida, conditioned to pay six thousand dollars to the Confederate States six months after the declaration of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and also conditioned that the Howard should land the officers and crews, numbering sixty-three in all, of the other vessels, at the nearest port of the South. The bond was entered into and duly signed.

TREATMENT OF THE OFFICERS AND CREWS ON BOARD THE FLORIDA.

Every one of the captured officers and crew speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received during their stay on board the Florida. All were allowed the liberty of the boat from sunrise to sunset. The crews were put under guard after sunset. The officers and Captain of the ferry to remain in their staterooms. Wines, brandies, cigars, &c., all of the best brands, were freely distributed amongst them.

LEAVE-TAKING.

Upon taking leave of the officers and crews, the Captain of the Florida treated all with apparently the heartiest cordiality, and requested the Captain of the ferry to remember him kindly to Abe Lincoln, and inform him that the Florida was still afloat.

THE LAST SEEN OF THE FLORIDA.

When the Florida was last seen she was steering South. The government has sent two gunboats from Hampton Roads in search of her. News was received of the capture of the Greenland by the arrival of the America, about two hours after the departure.

In addition to the page already mentioned, the Florida carries a white flag with upper corner of red, with cross of white and blue stars. She had these colors up when she captured the General Berry. She was sailing under American colors when last seen.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

Defeat of the Apaches—Successful Progress of the Indian War.

St. Louis, July 11.—From the report of Colonel N. H. Davis, published in the Santa Fe *Gazette* of June

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

ARRIVED.......................July 13.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, Cholera, Summer Complaint, all Bowel Affections, &c., ARE PROMPTLY CURED BY Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

[illegible] quick, safe and certain in its action affording immediate relief when promptly administered. [illegible]

Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

[illegible]

Asiatic Cholera.

[illegible]

Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint.

[illegible]

READ AND REFLECT.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS [illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

[illegible] THEY ARE NOT AN ALCOHOLIC MIXTURE. A PURE TONIC, [illegible] entirely of Vegetable Substances. THEY ARE A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

Remember, that this Bitters is not an alcoholic [illegible]

Do you want something to Strengthen You? Do you want a Good Appetite? Do you want to Build up your Constitution? Do you want to Feel Well? Do you want to get rid of Nervousness? Do you want Energy? Do you want to Sleep Well? Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling? If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

[illegible]

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

[illegible]

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

FROM THE HON. JACOB BROOM.

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO., PROPRIETORS.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

To Clear the House of Flies,

USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED

LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Doctor Thomson

[illegible]

It is not often we speak of Physicians,

[illegible]

Dr. James

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1855, now permanently located at 80 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters

[illegible]

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.

[illegible]

A Positive Cure for Drunkenness.

DR. MARK'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK. [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, [illegible]

Medicinal.

Diarrhoea AND FLUX.

STRICKLAND'S Anti-Cholera Mixture

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, [illegible]

General Depot 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. SCOVIL, Wholesale Agent, 25 Randolph street, Chicago.

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC.

This is the great and sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs,) for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhea, Gleet, and is unrivalled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women.

When used according to directions this Remedy has neither taste nor smell, [illegible]

Price only $1.00 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price. For sale by all Druggists. See that my signature is on each box.

W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **DRUGS AND CHEMICALS**

89 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN [illegible]

Commission Merchants

J. W. DOOLE, [illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible] St., Chicago.

HEALY & DURKEE, [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

4th National Bank OF CHICAGO,

Designated Depository and Fiscal agent of the United States.

No. 4 South Clark street,

This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States

10-40 BONDS

Interest five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

These Bonds are exempt from taxation, and at the present rate of premium on gold pay over NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

They may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. Bonds deliverable at the time of subscription, if desired.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

E. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL..........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 1st of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Pres't. CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty eight day of June, 1864. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO. BANKERS,

No. 8 Broad St., New York City.

LEWIS EINSTEIN, ISAAC ROSENFELD, JR., EDWIN EINSTEIN.

Interests allowed on deposits, according to the state of the market from time to time. Deposits received, subject to drafts at sight, the same as in city banks. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Stocks, Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Government Securities generally, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Southwest corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $600,000.

E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest. L. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most Important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHOEA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHOEA SYRUP. MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. COOK'S MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

This Hair Oil penetrates the minutest pores of the scalp, [illegible]

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS' THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION.

Speech of Hon. I. N. Arnold, at Chicago, July 14th, 1864.

Mr. Arnold said:

The times are too grave for speech-making. I am not here for that purpose, but to give you a plain statement of the legislation of Congress, and the present condition of our affairs. Yesterday, when we were all feeling such deep anxiety for the Capital I sent to the President this dispatch:

"To the President of the United States:

"The Northwest earnestly requests that half a million more men may be called to the field. Illinois is ready to furnish her quota without delay. ISAAC N. ARNOLD."

I am quite sure that in this dispatch I gave expression to the intense feeling of the loyal masses of our State.

I appear before you to-night, my friends and fellow citizens, to give you an account of my acts as your Representative in the Congress of the United States. The occasion will compel me to be egotistical. During the three eventful years of the past, with all their varied history, our victories and defeats, our bright and our gloomy days; years than which there are none more important in all the generations of the past, I have had the honor to represent this patriotic, loyal, liberal, generous, great hearted district of the Northwest; a people with more of energy and determination of character; with more of pluck and persistence, more of that American combativeness, than the same number of men elsewhere on the globe. This has been a proud and responsible position, and you all have a right to know how I have discharged my duty. I am here to-night to tell you, and if in the course of my remarks any constituent desires any additional information, or wishes to inquire of any fact or vote, I shall be glad to be interrogated and happy to reply. I thank God, fellow-citizens, that in looking back over the varied scenes of these three years, there is no public act of mine of which I am ashamed; none for which I do not challenge the most searching scrutiny. Doubtless time has developed many mistakes, many errors, but all my official conduct has been the result of an honest purpose, a sincere and earnest desire faithfully to discharge my duty. On all the difficult and novel questions upon which, as your representative, I have been called upon to act, I claim, not infallibility, but I claim to have been inspired by an earnest desire to do all in my power to aid in crushing this most causeless and infamous rebellion, to vindicate the liberties of my country, to restore the Union, with the cause of all our difficulties (slavery) utterly exterminated—to secure an early and lasting peace by removing the cause of the war, and by the most vigorous application of force to crush the rebel military power. Such have been my aims. My course in the 37th Congress has heretofore been fully explained to you. I have had the proud satisfaction of receiving your continued confidence and support manifested by a unanimous renomination and triumphant re-election two years ago.

Very early after the rebellion I came to the conclusion that, as this war was for slavery and against liberty, the most effectual and speedy means of securing permanent peace was to exterminate slavery. Hence, from the beginning, I have advocated and voted for those measures, called very properly *radical*, as going to the very root of our national disease.

On the 16th of July, 1861, I expressed in Congress my opinion of this contest, an opinion which time has abundantly verified, "as a contest between Government and anarchy—between law and lawlessness—between liberty and slavery—between civilization and barbarism."

My duties as your representative, as I conceived them may be principally embraced in two divisions:

First. To aid by every means in my power in sustaining the Government, and in crushing the rebellion and its cause.

Secondly. In promoting and developing the interests of the great Northwest and of my own District.

I will speak of my acts, as thus classified, briefly and yet somewhat in detail.

First. What has been done to sustain the Government in crushing the rebellion, and extirpating its cause—slavery.

The special session of the 37th Congress convened on the 4th of July, 1861. Its duty consisted in conferring upon the Executive the power of crushing the rebellion. Congress voted all the men and money, and more than was asked for by the President. It placed the resources of the country at the disposal of the Government. Congress, during all the time, and as often as called for since the rebellion broke out, has voted all the men and all the money asked for. No grant of power which the Legislative Department could confer has ever been withheld from the Executive. Every request for more men and more money has been promptly voted. In this connection it is due to the truth of history, to say that in regard to the mode of raising troops, and the number to be raised, and especially in regard to the financial policy to be pursued, Congress has followed Cabinet and Executive suggestion, and recommendation, rather than its own independent judgment.

Members of Congress have felt great confidence in the ability of the late Secretary of the Treasury, and those who have doubted and hesitated in regard to his measures, have felt that while he had the tremendous responsibility of meeting the unparalleled expenditures of the Government, and that this responsibility rested on him, it was but just for him to be allowed to dictate the particular legislation, and expressed confidence that with such legislation he could carry us safely through, but had doubts of success without it. Congress should acquiesce and yield its opinions to his; and Mr. Chase is responsible for the financial measures and entitled to the credit of the financial success of the Administration down to the period of his resignation.

SLAVERY.

From the beginning of the rebellion, the subject of slavery, and the treatment of the negroes, and the disposition of rebel property, have been the subject of constant thought and consideration among those who sustained the Administration, and were to some extent responsible for its success. My own views are indicated in the title or subject of two speeches which I made in the Thirty-seventh Congress. The first, delivered on the 11th of February, 1862, was upon

SLAVERY THE CAUSE OF THE WAR AND ALL ITS EVILS.

In that speech, while appealing to Kentucky to deprive the rebels of the strength derived from their slaves, I was interrupted by Mr. Wickliffe. I replied, "I recommend to the gentleman the advice given in Mrs. Glasse's Cooking Book about cooking a rabbit. She says the first thing is to catch your rabbit. How, said he, are you going to get the negroes until you conquer the rebels?" I replied—for the news of the great victory of Grant at Donelson had just thrilled our hearts with joy—"The intelligence of the triumph of our arms at Donelson is a reply to the gentleman from Kentucky. The rabbit, or rather the snake, is caught! Let us crush the fangs—let us kill, not scotch it."

On the 2nd of May, 1862, I delivered another speech, the subject of which was, "*Confiscate the Property and Free the Slaves of Rebels.*" I had before that time introduced a bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels, some of the provisions of which were embodied in the law passed on that subject. My bill was too stringent and too radical for that day, although public sentiment has been by the stern teachings of this war long since educated up to it.

FREEDOM OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

During the 37th Congress I had the honor to vote to establish *freedom* at the National Capital. The city of Washington shall never more be desecrated by a slave. Since then the dome of the magnificent structure in which the people's representatives meet has been appropriately crowned by the statue of Liberty, never as I trust to be again stricken down, but to stand there forever as a true emblem of the great principle embodied in our national policy.

PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

In the winter of 1862 I introduced a bill, now as amended, the law of the land, which secures freedom to all persons throughout all the Territories of the United States. In this connection I wish to say that I regarded these measures as the beginning of the great work of freeing our country; our whole country, from the curse of slavery. Having secured freedom for all the Territories, and for the National Capital, I have most earnestly desired to see the cursed institution of slavery ended throughout the nation and liberty become everywhere the law of the Republic.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

I have never ceased to regret that when the President, in 1862, issued his Proclamation of Emancipation—that glorious edict which has stamped forever upon the brow of Abraham Lincoln, the name of the "Emancipator of his Country,"—that paper which shows him to be the true "Apostle of Liberty;" that deed which will live when battle-fields and military heroes are forgotten—I have never ceased to regret that he did not make a clean sweep of slavery, and abolish it everywhere throughout the Union.

Possibly he was wiser than any of us—I know he did what he believed to be best.

The work remains to be consummated; the death of slavery will regenerate the Republic. I would exterminate every slaveholder in the land by the destruction of slavery.

In the 38th Congress, I have labored with others abler far to complete the great work of abolition.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

I have advocated every measure which had for its object the transfer of the negroes laboring for rebels, into the soldiers of liberty, fighting for their own freedom and our National Union. I would protect at any cost, every black man or white, who wears the national blue and fights for the old flag. A black patriot is better than a *white traitor.*

CONGRESSIONAL SANCTION TO THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

On the 13th of January, 1864, I introduced the following bill, which has been embodied substantially in another which passed Congress:

"Be it enacted, &c., That in all the States and parts of States designated in said Proclamation as in rebellion, the re-enslaving, or holding or attempting to hold in slavery any person who shall have been declared free by said Proclamation, or any of their descendants otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the accused shall have been duly convicted, is and shall be forever prohibited, any law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

On the 15th of February, 1864, I offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That the Constitution should be so amended as to abolish slavery in the United States wherever it now exists, and to prohibit its existence in every part thereof forever." The resolution was adopted by ayes 78, noes 62.

This is the first vote ever adopted by the House of Representatives in *favor of the entire abolition of slavery.*

On the 14th of March last, impatient of the delay of the constitutional amendment, and firmly believing Congress has the constitutional power as a military necessity, and to secure the peace and security of the nation, to abolish slavery, I introduced "*a bill to secure permanent peace by removing the cause of the war.*" This will abolish slavery throughout the United States. I have had the pleasure at this last session of Congress to vote for the repeal of the infamous fugitive slave law, and to vote to introduce into the organic law the ordinance of freedom.

Such is my record on the slavery question.

The extermination of slavery has been and will be, so long as I remain in public life, and while the cursed institution exists, my steadfast policy. I will use against it every weapon which my hand can seize. I am in favor of destroying it by proclamation of emancipation. I would abolish it by Act of Congress, in the territories, at the National Capital, everywhere. I would turn against it the sword of the soldier as well as the laws of confiscation; I would bring the black freedmen to fight against it. I would by all and every means hasten to extirpate this curse of the land, this disgrace of the Union, this shame of the nation; and I would crown all by so changing the Constitution as to make *liberty the law, the organic law of the Republic.*

JUSTICE TO THE NORTHWEST.

On entering Congress I determined as far as able to accomplish it, to obtain from the National Government justice to the Northwest. [illegible]

Illinois. In furtherance of this object a select committee was called by the 37th Congress, of which I had the honor to be chairman to report on the needs of the Northwest. That committee submitted a carefully prepared report, showing the growth and importance of the West, and its neglected condition, and its present needs, and concluded by recommending the Ship Canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois, and the improvement of the harbors of the lakes, a naval depot on the upper lakes, and shore defenses. The conclusions of this report were endorsed by the Military Committee of the House, and the Committee on roads and Canals, and the great measure of the Ship Canal failed only for the want of two votes.

Not willing to give it up, I drew up a call for a National Canal Convention at Chicago, procured for it signatures of ninety-eight Senators and members of the House, and a great National Convention was held, presided over by the Vice President of the United States, and our great measure was fully indorsed. We brought it again before Congress, and it has been again postponed. Possibly it may be postponed until the war is over and the people again turn attention to the arts of peace and the development of our great country. The way is prepared—the public mind has been called to the subject, and the public verdict has been rendered, that this work is a great commercial, military and political necessity, and only awaits a breathing time of the nation from the terrible struggles of this war to be practically realized.

Its friends should not regard these efforts as failures, nor their labors as useless. We have at least prepared the way; we have removed the obstacles, made the argument, and secured the verdict of popular and Congressional approval, and only await an end of this terrific struggle to carry into execution this magnificent enterprise. The President, in his last annual message to Congress, communicating the proceedings of the Canal Convention, truthfully said that the interest in this enlarged canal would ere long force its own way, and that the enlargement was a mere question of time.

I may add that we secured at the 37th Congress, to the Northern frontier, about one million and a half of dollars for its frontier defenses; and at the late session of the 38th Congress we obtained $250,000 to repair our lake harbors. A few days before leaving Washington, in company with several of my associates we visited the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury, and were assured that the appropriation should be immediately expended.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

I have always regarded the Pacific Railroad, while in the broadest sense national, as especially important to the Northwest and this city of Chicago. Being upon the select committee which had it in charge, I was in a position to see that the original bill was so framed as to secure the interest of the Northwest. I trust it is about to be vigorously pushed forward to completion.

HOMESTEAD AND EMIGRATION LAWS.

The homestead law and bills to promote emigration have always been peculiarly important to the Northwest, and such laws have been enacted on these subjects as will result in the improvement and rapid development of the Valley of the Mississippi. In connection with others, I have had the pleasure of aiding in the passage of such homestead laws as will secure our broad territories to free labor. A home is now by law freely offered to all who will come and occupy the land. At the session just closed, we passed a bill applying the homestead principle to confiscated estates, and securing to our brave soldiers of every race and color, homes from the great plantations of the rebel leaders. The policy is to divide the great plantations into small farms, and thus secure a loyal people and free labor upon soil hitherto cursed with slavery and traitors.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

There was at the last session a very strong disposition to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty. The defects of the treaty, the unfair legislation of Canada, and above all, the conduct of the British Government during the rebellion, had created a feeling towards that nation which could scarcely be restrained. My own judgment, in accord with the resolutions of our Board of Trade, was for a *modification* of the treaty, and not its entire *abrogation*, and such was finally the judgment and the action of Congress. The subject of our relations with the Canadian provinces extending across the entire continent, important and complicated as they are, and constantly increasing in magnitude, require the most careful study and the wisest statesmanship, properly to adjust. The treaty needs changes but I doubt not that upon principles of true reciprocity, it can be made of immense value and advantage to both nations. The Northwest requires all the avenues both natural and artificial to market. The Mississippi, the Hudson, the New York canals and its railways—the Canadian canals and railways and the St. Lawrence, all are needed—the West with her productive soil, will tax all to their utmost capacity.

CITIZENSHIP TO ALL WHO FIGHT FOR THE OLD FLAG.

I have ever believed that all, wherever born, who fight for liberty and our country, should be recognized as brothers and be entitled to recognition as citizens. Hence I introduced a bill, early after the rebellion broke out, and now the law of the land, which provides for the immediate naturalization of all who should serve and be honorably discharged from the army.

THE FUTURE NATIONALITY OF AMERICA.

There is to grow out of this war the grandest nationality of all the ages. The centre of this great nation stretching across a continent is to be in the valley of the Mississippi. It is here that the bravest and truest national feeling exists. The bane of our country, the mother of secession and rebellion, has been the extreme State right doctrines of Calhoun. We have been "Virginians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders, and not enough *Americans.*" These local and sectional divisions and prejudices are to be washed out in the blood poured out by our one, common country and one flag; our one grand continental Republic; and it is not the blood of Americans only, which is to cement the foundation of this Republic of the future. All nationalities, the native American, the German, the Irish and the Scandinavian, lovers of liberty from every clime, fighting together, side by side for a common cause, pouring out their blood under the same flag for liberty, will all unite in establishing one great nation, with a government founded in justice and securing the rights of all. This is, indeed, a great aim to fight for, and it is a glorious cause to die for.

MEN AND MONEY FOR THE WAR.

Connected with the efforts to restore the Union by crushing the military power of the rebels, have been the great political and financial questions of furnishing the men and money to carry on the war. This war is unparalleled in the history of the civilized world, for its magnitude and its intensity. It is a struggle between liberty and slavery for a continent. It has made immense drafts upon the people for men and upon our resources to furnish the money. Its final result is dependent on the persistence, pluck and determination of the people. Will they submit to furnish men and money to the extent necessary to secure success? If they will, the result is as certain as a mathematical problem. We have the means adequate to secure success. The people, and especially the loyal people of this District, have never hesitated or faltered or doubted. I have always felt that I truly represented you while voting all the men and all the money asked by the Executive. In raising the moneys as I have before stated, we have necessarily followed the suggestions, to a very great extent, of the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury. The system of taxation and finance devised and recommended by him has to a very great extent been adopted.

There are two or three points on this subject to which I wish to call your attention.

DIRECT TAXATION.

The Constitution provides that direct taxation in the States shall be in proportion to the census, and not in proportion to the valuation of property. Hence its injustice and inequality. It would be unjust to tax a family of father, mother and twelve children, and no property, but dependent on their daily earnings, as much as a family of husband and wife, and no children, with an income of one hundred thousand per annum. Illinois and the Western States have the twelve children, and New England and the Eastern States have the income and the capital. On the threshold of this question of taxation in July, 1861, I made a speech attempting to illustrate the inequality. A table of population and valuation of States was prepared for me by Judge Bell, by which it appeared that the rate of taxation in some of the Western States under this system would be as high as four and five and even six mills on the dollar, while in New England it averaged only from two mills to three mills on the dollar. An exposition of this inequality lead to an abandonment at that time of direct taxation. Several attempts have been made to renew it but without success.

TAXING BANK CIRCULATION.

In March, 1864, Congress having authorized the issuing of Treasury notes, it was obvious that to prevent inflation of prices and expansion of currency, it was desirable to tax with a view of repressing bank circulation. The object of this was three-fold—to raise revenue, to suppress to some extent bank circulation, and to give room for the circulation of greenbacks. I proposed at that time to tax bank circulation one per cent upon their issues. The proposition failed. The bankers were too strong. On the 18th day of April last, firmly convinced that the credit of the Government could not be sustained without raising more money by taxation; to do this and to keep down the price of gold; and satisfied that the bank circulation should be greatly diminished and that our currency should be greenbacks as far as practicable, I offered for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country, and its finances, it is the imperative duty of Congress to raise the taxes so as largely to increase the revenue of the Government. For that purpose a much higher rate of duty should be imposed on all luxuries imported from abroad, and a higher rate of taxation should be imposed upon all luxuries produced in the United States.

Resolved, That the expansion of the bank circulation of the country, producing general and ruinous speculation, should be repressed by taxing the issues of the State banks.

These resolutions were adopted.

Could the legislation suggested in this resolution have received the sanction of Congress, it would have preserved our credit, reduced the price of gold, diminished bank circulation, and lessened the burthen of taxation.

THE DRAFT AND COMMUTATION CLAUSE.

At the beginning of the last session of Congress, many of us in Congress became fully satisfied that the enrollment law, as it then stood, would prove a failure. Appreciating the importance of replenishing our armies, I became satisfied that necessity would compel us to resort to an absolute draft, or other more stringent means of raising men. Hence, very early in the session, I introduced a bill to repeal the commutation clause. It was a severe measure, and the country was not, or Congress was not prepared to adopt it. Time passed on, and the temporary expedient of raising one hundred day men was resorted to. But, finally, the President and Secretary of War sent an urgent communication to Congress, strongly expressing their conviction of the necessity of such repeal, and Congress finally yielded and adopted it.

There were other provisions, such as classification and bounties, which, in my judgment, should have been adopted; but we were compelled to vote for the bill as it passed, or leave the Government without means of filling up the ranks.

Had the bill passed in December instead of this bill in July, 300,000 men might have reinforced Grant and Sherman, Richmond might have been taken, Lee's army have been destroyed, and the rebellion substantially crushed. An officer high in the War Department expressed to me his conviction that the failure to pass that bill in December had prolonged the war for one year.

THE PRESIDENCY—RENOMINATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

Knowing Mr. Lincoln personally, knowing his perfect integrity, his unselfish and single minded devotion to his country, his loyalty to liberty and law, I came early to the conclusion that the best interests of our country required his renomination and re-election. My views on the subject were avowed before leaving home for Washington last November. On my arrival at the capital I found a combination of members of Congress and other influences opposed to him, such as would have overwhelmed any man less popular with the people than Mr. Lincoln. But the people knew and trusted him, loved and honored him, and the most powerful opposition of men, money and the press, embodying great ability and distinguished names, produced not a ripple against the wave of popular feeling, which carried his nomination by popular acclamation, against all the opposition which could be arrayed against him.

I know there were some of the most radical men who opposed him, because they misunderstood his devotion to freedom. I sought by speeches in Congress and otherwise, to make the radicals of the country know the President as he really is; the *Apostle of Freedom* having but one great object to accomplish, the restoration of the National Union, based on Liberty. I had faith in such reconstruction. I have faith in the vital principle of liberty. I have faith in the architect God has provided. I have faith that God will bring our country through this bloody ordeal to peace and National Union.

SUPPRESSION OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.

Here I may perhaps be pardoned for noticing briefly a subject which has caused great feeling and excitement here, and in regard to which I have been assailed, misrepresented and misunderstood. I refer to the order of Gen. Burnside suppressing the Chicago *Times.*

[illegible]

for one thing. It has never damned me by one word of approval or faint praise.

General Burnside, to the honest indignation of his manly breast, issued an order for its suppression. That order was revoked by the President. The President was petitioned by prominent and good citizens of Chicago to revoke the order. I was requested to join in such a petition. I refused. I was asked to transmit their message to the President. This I did, as I do for all petitions sent through me, asking for his prompt and careful consideration. Exactly what I did will appear from the following copy of a note addressed to me from the President on this subject:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1864.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold:

MY DEAR SIR: I hear you are assailed for your action in regard to General Burnside's order suppressing the Chicago *Times.* All you did was to send me two dispatches. In the first you jointly with Senator Trumbull, very properly asked my serious and prompt consideration, for a petition of some of your constituents, praying for a revocation of the order. In the second you said you did *not* in the first dispatch intend to express an opinion that the order should be abrogated. This is absolutely all that ever came to me from you on the subject. I am far from certain to-day that the revocation was not right, and I am very sure the small part you took in it is no proper ground to disparage your judgment, much less to impugn your motives. I take it that your devotion to the Union and the Administration cannot be questioned by any sincere man.

Yours truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This, my friends, is all there is of this matter. I give you the facts, and leave you to draw conclusions. While I am not responsible for the act of the President, in revoking Burnside's order, I shrink from no responsibility connected with this affair, which properly belongs to me. I approve the act of the President. I think he did right. I think, infamous as the *Times* was and is, it had better be left to be punished by the civil law and the universal contempt and abhorrence of all truthful, honest and loyal men, rather than to establish the precedent of suppressing it by military force. Let me not be misunderstood. I do not doubt the power of the President, if the public safety requires it, to declare martial law here, and, if the public safety requires it, to suppress the *Times.* I concur with the President in believing that the public safety did not require its suppression by military force in June, 1863. Whether the public safety may require it hereafter, will depend on the course of the paper and the conduct of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and other traitorous parties, by which it is controlled, and of which it is the organ. I will add one word further: Time has indicated the wisdom of the President's action. How many an honest Democrat has the traitorous course of the *Times* driven to our ranks? It did not succeed in provoking a diversion in favor of the rebels, in Illinois.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AND WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

In looking back over these three eventful years, in which I have had the honor to represent you, the thoughtful mind inquires, *what has been accomplished, what have we gained, and what of the future, and when may we hope for peace?*

These years are full of thronging memories of exultation over victories, and sadness over repulses and defeats. From the spring of 1861, when the young hero and martyr Ellsworth marched his Zouaves through Pennsylvania Avenue, and was welcomed by the President, down to the present, what a drama! It is like some great tragedy, into which have been crowded the events of centuries. How often have I seen the young men of the country, from the lumbermen of Maine to the prairie boys of Illinois, and the West, with generous patriotism, crowding to the capital to defend the old flag. I have seen the armies of the Union gather, again and again, around the city of Washington; thronging from valley and mountain, from farms and workshops, from office and college, from everywhere, to pour out their blood and offer up their lives to save the life of the nation. How often have I heard their inspiring music, gazed with pride on their burnished arms and their brilliant banners as they have filed passed the White House. The President blessing them, and commending them to the God of battles, has sent them forth with hope and with prayers for their victorious return. How often, amidst disaster and defeat in the East, have our hearts been cheered by new Western victories—Donelson, Fort Henry, Vicksburg, Murfreesboro and Lookout Mountain—have cheered our hearts while things looked dark on the Potomac and in Virginia? Through more than three years of varied disaster and success our gallant boys have borne the banner of the Union and liberty, but through all there has been steady, persistent advance towards final and complete success. Through all this terrific slaughter, through all the fearful sacrifice of wounded and dead, reminding us of all the sacrifices our country has made to save its existence and integrity, we have steadily advanced towards final triumph. Illinois and the Northwest mourn in all their homes for the dead of those glorious regiments whose valor and patriotism have contributed so much to the success of our arms. [illegible] the Mississippi now leads our army to Richmond. The glory of the hero of Vicksburg will pale before the conqueror of Lee. More than half of the territory once in the rebellion has been redeemed. Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland saved, and now knocking for readmission at the doors of the Union, purged of the sin of slavery. The rebel despotism has exhausted its resources of men and material; its last great army has been raised, and now confronts the Union forces with the fury and desperation of despair. The rebel leaders, with the doom of traitors before them, have staked all upon this campaign; and that rebel army has lost sixty thousand men, since Grant crossed the Rapidan.

How is it with us? Our resources are comparatively undiminished. The wealth of the loyal North is not perceptibly wasted. The fighting men and material are yet to be counted by the million. Besides this, the *free* policy of the Administration has turned the four million of negroes from the rebel to the loyal side.

There is but one question in regard to our absolute triumph. Do the people and their rulers possess the virtue, self-denial, and determination adequate to use all these vast and unexpended means, and use them wisely, effectively, economically and successfully? I have faith in the pluck and persistence of the American people, and believe that the means they possess will be used—will be wisely, effectively, economically used, and that success is as certain as that God reigns. Almighty has forsaken neither our rulers nor our cause. Just as surely as the rebel pirate Alabama went down before the Yankee Kearsarge, so surely before the loyal constitutional government of the American people, I know the ship of State is tossing on a tempestuous sea, but there is at the helm an honest and a true man: one who trusts in God, in truth, in justice, in right, *and so power and ball.*

Do not change pilots in the midst of the storm. With Lincoln at the helm of state and Grant at the head of our armies, supported by the loyal masses with the material at their command, the rebellion will be crushed, and liberty and union be established on a broader, grander basis than before these fearful convulsions. Thus far, I have as your representative, given to this Administration my humble, but most earnest and faithful support. If you approve my course, and it be your pleasure that I shall continue to serve you, in my present position, I shall do what lies in my power, in my humble way, to save our country and its liberties, and to restore its integrity. I realize the grave responsibilities resting upon all who at this time assume the responsibilities of public affairs. If the people claim my services, it would be weak and cowardly to shrink from any position, where they may deem that I may be useful. But I feel painfully that no man is equal to the duties of this hour of peril. And if it is your pleasure that some other and abler representative shall take my position, I shall most cheerfully welcome my discharge, and find, I trust, in a private station, some place where I can labor for the cause of liberty and my country.

RARE CASE OF CRIM. CON.

Another Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

[From the Peoria Transcript, July 13.]

An arrest was made at about ten o'clock last evening, the news of which will undoubtedly cause some commotion among the members of one of our churches this morning. At the hour mentioned, the policeman patroling near the High School building, heard a noise within the square which led him to investigate the cause of it, and entering very cautiously be surprised a man and woman in the very act of criminal connection. Placing his hands upon them he arrested them both, their first intimation of his presence coming from his pronouncing them his prisoners.

Their consternation may well be imagined, but arranging their apparel as speedily as possible, the man, who to the astonishment of the officer proved to be a clergyman of the city, at once endeavored to effect their release by bribing the officer, offering him various sums, while the woman, bursting into tears, also pleaded with all her energies to the same purpose. The officer, however, was inexorable, and they were taken to the City Hall, where at half-past ten o'clock last evening, the reverend gentleman was endeavoring to find some one to become surety for their appearance for trial this morning.

We refrain from giving the names of the parties, leaving them to be developed upon the trial, which will take place this morning, but will simply state that the female is a girl of very prepossessing appearance, and apparently not more than eighteen years of age, while her partner is an elderly and we believe a married man, presiding over one of our churches. If the facts in the case are as reported to us last evening, and we have no reason to doubt them, he is deserving of all the contumely which can be heaped upon him.

Pleasant, if True.

"Times was," says SHAKESPEARE, "when the brains were out the man would die;" and there is a popular impression that it injures a man to cut off his head. Old stories come down to us from the reign of the Guillotine, indeed, have thrown some doubt upon this impression; but it has never been so formally impugned as it has just been in Paris.

After the head of Dr. the COUNT DE LA POMMERAIS, just executed for poisoning his patients to secure the insurance which he had effected on their lives, had fallen comfortably into the "basket" prepared for it, it was conveyed away together with his body to the house of a surgeon. This surgeon, inspired with the passion of science, set the head upon a table, and puting his lips to the left ear, shouted,

"LA POMMERAIS!"

The eyelid of the left eye quivered, half opened, and through the lifted lashes the dimmed and glazing eye of the dead man looked at the surgeon.

Delighted with a result which would have thrown any sane and unscientific man into convulsions, the surgeon went around to the right ear, and shouted again;

"LA POMMERAIS!"

The right eyelid made an effort to open, and the right lip of the horrible death's head trembled, as if to say, "Who's there?"

When the head was buried, if ever, is not stated.

A most respectable French journal makes itself responsible for this enchanting glimpse beyond the veil which divides the human from the unhuman world. It is certainly a pleasing and fruitful subject of speculation; and puts capital punishment in a new and most agreeable light.

Startling News from Fort Leavenworth.

Reliable information reaches us from Fort Leavenworth, General Curtis' headquarters, that Platte City is occupied by some two hundred bushwhackers under Thornton. They flaunt the rebel flag and boast of expected aid from Quantrell, who, they say, is not far off. Up to the 11th, no request for aid had reached Fort Leavenworth from the people of Platte City, and it is charged that most of them prefer the presence of the bushwhackers. General Curtis holds Weston at the request of the loyal citizens of that place.

About twenty bushwhackers entered Barnesville on the night of the 10th, but were resisted by the citizens, and in about an hour the rebels left.

We also learn that about fifty or sixty Union soldiers, we presume militia, in the vicinity of Platte City, went over to the rebels.

The proper steps are in progress to check these incursions, and inaugurate, we trust, a happier condition of things.—*St. Louis Dem., July 13.*

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Aspect of the Situation.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

LONDON, Saturday, June 25.

The Conference has ended. It has failed. There is a formal meeting to-day to exchange protocols and say good-bye, but the quarreling is over. The armistice is not extended, so that to-morrow the absurd fight begins again. The Danes blockade the German ports. The Germans proceed to take Alsen. The English newspapers threaten to send a fleet to the Baltic. Russell and Palmerston do not say that. They only say the fleet is ready for anything that may be required. Lord Cowley has asked the Emperor if he will take a hand at the game, and the Emperor says—Excuse me, I have one or two little affairs of my own. The air is full of the thunder of war. It begins to-morrow, so far as the Danes and Germans are concerned; but will Lord Palmerston go down to the House on Monday night and say, "We have telegraphed orders to the fleet in the Downs, and it is now in the German Ocean steaming for the Cattegat?" When I hear those words I will believe it. When I read the sign manual of Victoria Regina Nostra to a declaration of war against the people of her ancestors, her dead husband, her two eldest daughters and their husbands, I will believe it. I admire the Princess of Wales very much. She is immensely pretty and agreeable, and popular as she deserves to be; and Queen Victoria is as fond of her, no doubt, as mothers-in-law are apt to be; but will the Queen go to war with her own flesh and blood to save the Princess' father a few miles of barren rocks and swamps in Schleswig? When I hear the guns I will believe it.

The talk is war, loud enough. What is more, funds are down—the Bourse is flat. Let us suppose, then, that war is really meant, and not a bluff game of the Ministry. What then? England will send a fleet to the Baltic until the Baltic is frozen. It will blockade the German ports and keep English goods out of them, so that the Germans will be obliged to supply themselves, or get what they need from France, Holland and Belgium. England has nothing to gain by going to war, and everything to loose—only honor. With all the talk of war, therefore I do not believe in it, because I do not believe in nations committing suicide. But as everything is possible, this steamer may take out a telegram of declaration of war or its equivalent. Yet, the fact that Prince Alfred and suite left England yesterday for a trip up the Rhine, does not look to me like send the British fleet to the Baltic!

It is plain, however, that Prussia and Austria are not afraid of England. They do not depend upon commerce. They are not great naval powers. Prussia, it is said, has ironclads building in America. They have also thrown over the convention of Paris respecting privateers. If attacked by England, Prussia will issue letters of marque to whoever will take them. The Germans expect to involve England in a war with America. They rely upon the friendship of the Czar of Russia, who is now visiting his German relatives. Austria does not seem to have any trouble about Hungary, nor to stand in any great dread of Gen. Garibaldi, who by the way is rheumatic, and not in the best condition to take the field.

On Monday all the papers connected with the conference will be laid before the House of Parliament, and we shall know what has been determined upon. Now we have truculent leading articles, a buzzing in the clubs, and tremors on the stock exchange. In a month Europe may be in a blaze from one end to the other.

The weather is so far favorable to the crops. The country is wonderfully prosperous. Each quarter's returns show increasing trade and revenue. There is grumbling about the large emigration from Ireland, but it must go on until the inducement ceases. The more that go, it is thought, the better it will be for those who remain. Russia moves the Poles to Siberia. England is not sorry to see her Poles, the Irish, move off of their own accord. Has it ever been suggested by any one that an arrangement might be made with the Emperor Maximilian to transport all the Confederates to Mexico—I mean, of course, those who will not take the oath of allegiance. It is worth thinking of, and a beginning might be made by shipping off Gen. Lee and his army, sending them down the York and James Rivers, and so over to Vera Cruz, with Gen. Butler to superintend the transportation. If the armies under Lee and Johnston could be shipped off to Mexico or Central America, it might be a good thing for the new empire, which will need soldiers, and a good beginning toward the deportation of the entire rebel population of the Southern States. The cost would not be much greater than that involved in the prosecution of the war, and there would be no more trouble. There may be difficulties and objections which do not at the moment occur to me, but I cannot help thinking the project is as worthy of consideration as several which have been discussed in Congress. The war must be ended and the Union restored in some way, and the Russian method, as practiced in Poland and Circassia and formerly by Cromwell in Ireland, is simple and effectual.

Work Stopped on the Great Iron-Clad Ram Dunderberg—Its Cause, etc.

Work has ceased on the great iron-clad ram Dunderberg, building by Mr. Webb, of this city, for the Government of the United States. The ship is ready for launching, and has been so for some time. The cause of the dead-lock in her progress is the inability of the contractors for her machinery to have the shaft and propellor ready in time. Were they in Mr. Webb's yard now, the vessel would soon be afloat. To the unusual scarcity of good mechanics this unfortunate state of affairs must be attributed. Iron founders cannot procure the help for love or money, necessary to enable them to perform work until months after it should be finished. The large bounty given to soldiers, the numerous strikes of late, and the confidence which the turn of the times has given to workmen, all conspire to paralyze, in a measure, the efforts of the Navy Department to complete its ships. The severity of Secretary Welles in dealing with men on whom the unlooked-for changes in the value of the currency, and in the market price of things, has also had a good deal to do with preventing many well-disposed persons from doing their utmost for the country.

The Puritan, Dunderberg, the twenty new light draught monitors, the new screw fleet, and every constructing enterprise of the Government itself, is beginning to be so sensibly affected by the state of financial and industrial affairs, that great embarrassment is already resulting from it. For instance, chains and anchors are needed badly, but no one will enter into a contract to supply them, and if a new squadron were wanted, or a dozen pairs of engines, the honorable Secretary of the Navy should do without them, or get them made up by boat-builders and blacksmiths, professional men who have sometimes succeeded in getting naval work to do.—*N. Y. Times, July 7th.*

—Mrs. Jane Pishon, (formerly exhibited as Miss Jane Campbell) Barnum's fat woman, died at her residence at Brookfield, Conn., June 30, aged 24 years. Her coffin was six feet long, eighteen inches deep and three feet wide, and it took ten men to place the body within it. She weighed 680 pounds at one time.

☞ The Democratic leaders who now sneer at Mr. Lincoln as a rail splitter and Mr. Johnson as a tailor, used, in 1860, in parades of their "Little Giant Clubs," to represent Mr. Douglas at work at his carpenter's bench, he having followed that trade in early life.

Miscellaneous.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

WE HAVE IN PRESS AND SHALL SOON PUBLISH

A NEW EDITION —OF— **Boutwell's Manual** —OF THE— **EXCISE LAW.**

Based upon the Act of Congress of June 30th, 1864.

The Manual will contain a complete Index, Tables, Schedules, Decisions and Rulings, and Notes for the guidance of Officers of the Revenue and Business Men, and is the only ACCURATE work.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, 110 Washington-st., BOSTON.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE **LONDON PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,** Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.

It is well known that three-fourths of the Beer sold for London Porter is counterfeit and injurious instead of beneficial to those in delicate health.

"LONDON, Nov. 17th, 1858.

With regard to the genuineness of the Beer supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, THEY BOTTLE OURS ONLY. BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO."

GARDNER G. YVELIN, 24 Fulton street, New York, Sole Agent for Candler & Sons.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, July 1st, 1864.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE AGENTS!

Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies are requested to make immediate payment of rates due the city upon premiums.

All persons who have failed to make reports hitherto, will be required to do so, or will be prosecuted on and after the fifteenth instant.

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

N. B.—The rates are chargeable upon ALL PREMIUMS, either paid or agreed to be paid, except premiums on Life Insurance Policies, issued prior to February 18th, 1863.

NOTICE. U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS, CHICAGO, June 27, 1864.

To Policemen and Others.

On the 20th or 21st of May last, a leave of absence was granted to E. J. COLE, Seaman, U. S. Navy and Quartermaster on this Rear Navy of Mississippi Squadron, for seven days, to visit his sick wife at Chicago. He has not reported for duty. Said COLE was born at Southampton, England; 34 years of age; mariner by occupation; blue eyes, dark brown hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 9¼ inches in height; E. C. on left arm; enlisted at Chicago, Dec. 24, 1863.

A REWARD

will be paid for his apprehension at the Naval Rendezvous, corner North Water and North Clark sts.

JOHN C. HALL, Acting Vol. Lieut. U. S. Navy, Com'dg Rendezvous.

STAINED AND CUT GLASS.

Works, 19 Harvard Place, Boston, Mass. Every description of Ornamental Windows for Churches, Private Residences, Hotels, &c. [illegible] SAMUEL WEST.

FOR SAGINAW DIRECT.—We can take freight for the above port ANY TIME THIS WEEK.

MAGILL & LATHAM.

Medicinal!

DR. WRIGHT'S Rejuvenating Elixir! Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

"As the Phoenix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

☞ The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

☞ This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

☞ One bottle will cure general Debility.

☞ A few doses cures Hysterics in females.

☞ One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

☞ From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

☞ A few doses restores the appetite.

☞ A few doses cures the low spirited.

☞ One bottle restores mental power.

☞ A few doses brings the rose to the cheek.

☞ This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing.

☞ The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

☞ Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED.

FEMALE REGULATOR, AND **HEALTH PRESERVER.**

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

☞ They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

☞ They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

☞ They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

☞ They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back, the lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

☞ Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, except when forbidden by directions.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Full directions accompany each box.

☞ Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK, CHICAGO. General Agent for the State of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty-st., New York.

Sold Wholesale in Chicago by

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, H. SCOVILL, J. H. REED & CO., POST & BADEAU.

At Retail, by all Druggists in the city and throughout the country.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHICAGO, ILL., July 11th, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, July 15, 1864, for furnishing the following subsistence stores:

500 Barrels New Mess Beef or Extra Mess Beef.

The Beef to be inspected by the "Board of Trade Inspector," at the expense of the Contractor.

The stores to be delivered at such points within the City of Chicago as may be designated, free of drayage.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A copy of this advertisement to be attached to each bid.

J. McL. TAYLOR, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHICAGO, ILL., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 22nd of July, 1864, for supplying Fresh Beef to the Troops and prisoners at the following places:

Rock Island, Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, Quincy, Illinois, Springfield, Illinois,

And at all Camps, Posts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places.

The contract will commence August 1st, 1864, and end December 31st, 1864, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct.

The Beef must be of the best quality, and be delivered in equal portions of fore and hind quarters (necks and shanks excluded) in such quantities as may be required for the use of the Troops, and on such days as the Commissary may direct.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

"We the undersigned hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of $20,000."

(Names of guarantors.)

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney, in form as follows:

"I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors."

All bidders must give their names in full, also state their place of residence, and the name of the State; and have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above named places, or one bid may include all of them.

Proposals must be IN DUPLICATE, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef." J. McL. TAYLOR, Major and C. S.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins and Tongues.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until the 21st day of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues, of all Government Cattle, slaughtered within the abrisal limits of the District of Columbia, for three months or more, from the commencement of the contract.

The above articles to be collected by the contractor and removed from the various places at which the Cattle are killed at such times as may be designated by the officer in charge.

The number of Cattle used monthly vary from 1,300 to 5,000, and are now killed at Chain Bridge, Giesboro' Convalescent Camp, Washington and Alexandria, but other places may occur within the prescribed limits where these articles will be required to be collected.

The contractor shall be liable for all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins and Tongues, coming from all the Government Beef Cattle slaughtered unless it can be made satisfactorily to appear to the Subsistence Department that due exertion, diligence and care, was made to obtain said articles.

Payment will be required every ten days, in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount, per animal, for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by the following guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance. Blank forms can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

PROPOSALS.

I, ———, of the State of ———, county of ———, offer, per head, for all Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues, of all Government Beef Cattle, killed within the abrisal limits of the District of Columbia, ——— dollars and ——— cents, (the amount to be in words and figures,) subject to all the conditions of the advertisement herewith appended.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ——— and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— shall be accepted, that he will, within five days after the acceptance of said bid, sign a contract for the prompt and faithful execution of the same, and that we will become his surety on a bond, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the performance of his contract in conformity with the terms of his proposal, and that in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract, under the terms of the advertisement dated July 8, 1864, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer made by said ——— in the foregoing proposal, and the next lowest responsible formal bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186—. [Seal.] [Seal.]

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney or United States Judge. The certificate must be in the following form:

I hereby certify that from evidence entirely satisfactory to me, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient sureties for double the amount for which they offer to be security.

To which each guarantor must make and append the following

OATH.

"State of ———, County of ———, before me, ———, ——— in and for the County and state aforesaid, personally appeared ———, one of the sureties on the guaranty of ———, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is worth, over and above all just debts and liabilities, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

"Subscribed and sworn before me, this ——— day of ——— 186—, at ———."

No bids will be considered unless made out in conformity with the above form, and are accompanied by the foregoing guarantee, certificate, and affidavits.

All the bidders must be furnished with their proposals an oath of allegiance, unless one may be on file with the officer who shall open the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with the foregoing requirements, as well in fact as in form, will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c., one week after the signing of the contract.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids, to respond to their names, and all bids must be endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c.," and be directed to the undersigned. G. BELL, Lieut. Col. & C. S.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this institution will open for Boarders and Day Scholars on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September next. The number of boarders being limited, it is important that application for rooms be made early. For terms and other information address the undersigned. [illegible]

Lake Forest, July 12th, 1864.

Business Cards.

J. G. STANLEY, MANUFACTURER OF **HOISTING AND FANCY BASKETS,** Children's Carriages, Cradles and Chairs, Baskets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 86 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. All orders promptly attended to. Repairs neatly executed.

SALOON KEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE. LICENSES Must be taken out immediately to avoid prosecution. S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

Chicago, July 1, 1864.

L. B. Lent's Circus

THE GREAT MASTODON.

POSITIVELY THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF AMUSEMENT WORLD IS COMING.

First Annual Tour of the New Monster

EQUESCURRICULUM.

L. B. LENT.........................MANAGER.

An establishment entirely novel and original in construction, superior in every specialty, and includes the following

IMMENSE AND UNPARALLED COMBINATION!

I. MONS. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST'S GREAT FRENCH CIRCUS, From the Theatre Porte St. Martin, Paris.

II. WM. DUCROW'S CIRCUS ROYAL, From the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London.

III. LENT'S BROADWAY CIRCUS, From the Broadway Circus, New York.

IV. OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS' TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS, From California.

V. FORREST'S TRAINED BUFFALOES,

From the Prairies of the Far West.

VI. STEWART'S EDUCATED SACRED BULL, From Hindostan.

VII. PROFESSOR WALLACE'S CORPS OF PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES, From all parts of the World,

Comprising Seven Distinct Exhibitions, WITH 200 MEN AND HORSES.

All under one Gigantic Pavilion, for one Single Price of Admission.

NOTICE.—It will be seen that the combination above given results in an entirely new CLASS OF AMUSEMENTS, such as has never before been attempted by private enterprise, and entails such an enormous expenditure of money that only the most liberal patronage can render it remunerative. The Management will therefore be pardoned for directing attention to the fact that this Magnificent Phalanx of Exhibitions not only combines an infinitely greater degree of Novelty, Variety and effect within itself than can be found in any other place of amusement in the world, but also a nearer approach to perfection in every detail.

THE FOUR CLOWNS!

MONS. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST, the French Trick Clown.

W. A. DONIVAN, the English Gymnastic Clown.

MAST. GEORGE, le Petite Grimaldi.

And the inimitable JOE PENTLAND, Clown to the Equestrian Scenes.

☞ Special attention is directed to the Grand Gratuitous Exhibition which may be properly styled a "HORSE SHOW," which a journalist called a "Magnificent Display," and described as follows: "No one should fail to see the grand public entree of the Equescurriculum into each town where it exhibits, which will take place about 10 o'clock on the morning of the day of exhibition, as the outfit of the establishment is entirely new and of the most costly description. The cages, carriages and wagons were manufactured by the well known Abbotts, of Concord, N. H., and are ornamented in the highest style of art. The superb harness is by Lyman J. Lloyd, of Albany, and surpass anything of the kind hitherto manufactured in this country, while the STUD OF HORSES comprises ONE HUNDRED of the finest specimens of horseflesh EVER COLLECTED TOGETHER ON EITHER CONTINENT. Farmers and Breeders will find this stock of horses a study of itself, while Teamsters and Carmen are invited to examine the splendid workmanship of the wagons. Everything about the Equescurriculum is new—new tents, new wagons, new harness, new horses, new properties, new performers, new ideas without number."

The Grand Cortege will be headed by the new and beautiful band chariot, containing Chas. Boswold's Full Opera Band, from New York.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock. To commence half an hour after opening.

ADMISSION 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age 25 cents.

Seats for everybody. No standing room.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

AUGUST—Monday, 15th, Springfield; Tuesday, 16th, Petersburg; Wednesday, 17th, Lincoln; Thursday, 18th, Atlanta; Friday, 19th, Clinton; Saturday, 20th, Decatur; [illegible]

SEPTEMBER—Thursday, 1st, Sterling; Friday, 2d, Fulton City; Saturday, 3d, Mt. Carroll; Monday, 5th, Freeport; [illegible]

N. B.—The general contracting and advertising Agents will visit each place of exhibition with LARGE PICTORIAL POSTERS, lithographs, newspaper advertisements, etc., etc., about sixteen days in advance.

N. B.—THE LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD IS COMING.

RECOLLECT THE DAY AND DATE.

N. B.—Once more. Please observe the day and date, and do not confound the MONSTER ORGANIZATION with any other exhibition whatever, good, bad, or exceedingly indifferent.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS

On and after July 1st,

Between the following Stations, under regulations as follows:

Between Chicago and	Miles.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Summit	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joys	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Tickets procured only at the Office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Chicago.

Commutation Tickets are issued either for One Year, for Six Months, or for Three Months, at the option of the purchasers, commencing on the FIRST DAY OF ANY MONTH, and no deduction will be made for parts of months expired.

Tickets are not transferable under any circumstances and are to be used only by the person named on the ticket, and upon the return of any part of the time, no allowance will be made in consequence of the inability of the person to use it.

Commuters are required to take out their tickets in the places where they reside, and they will show them to the Conductors whenever required, in the same manner as other passengers.

Tickets are good for all Passenger Trains stopping at the Stations for which they are issued, with the exception of any trains run by special arrangement. They give no exemption to the general rules and regulations of the Company, and confer no privilege of carrying any kind of Goods, Express matter, etc., other than ordinary personal baggage.

Tickets are not good even for one day after date of expiration, and Conductors are strictly ordered to examine all such Tickets on the SECOND DAY of each month, take up those that have expired, and charge the regular fair until a new Ticket is shown.

The Company reserve the right to put on or take off Trains, to alter the time of their arrival and departure at all Stations, whenever they may think such changes necessary, without returning any portion of the Commutation money.

Commuters will be required to subscribe to these Rules and Regulations when purchasing Tickets, and sign a contract to relieve the Company from all liability for damages that may be incurred by accident, either to themselves or baggage that they may be carrying with them.

☞ Each purchaser of a Commutation Ticket will be furnished with a copy of these Rules and Regulations.

ROBERT HALE, Gen'l Supt.

Chicago, June 29th, 1864.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

Leave Cleveland at	9:50 A. M.	and 3:15 P. M.
Arrive Leavittsburgh	11:50 A. M.	[illegible]
" Meadville at	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Corry at	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Salamanca at	[illegible]	[illegible]
" New York at	[illegible]	[illegible]

RETURNING.

Leave New York at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive Cleveland at	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sundays excepted. Saturdays excepted.

H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't, Meadville, Pa.

T. E. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED.

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Headquarters,

95 and 97 West Randolph St.,

Where samples can now be seen.

With Improvements for 1864,

Together with a general assortment of

Standard Farm Machinery.

☞ Send for a pamphlet.

F. G. WELCH, General Agent.

P. O. Drawer 5878, Chicago.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS. Candidates must be graduates of some Regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon General. The Board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from responsible persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are in session in [illegible] Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—HOSPITAL STEWARDS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS. Candidates must possess a fair English education and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. [illegible] Compensation from $23.00 to $37.00 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters. [illegible]

[illegible] Acting Surgeon General.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN PRIZE.—By virtue of a writ of sale issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, in Prize, dated [illegible] I will sell [illegible] at Cairo, Ill. [illegible]

[illegible] U. S. Marshal.

Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1864.

BRIGG'S GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 5. New York, July 5th, 1864.

A Dividend of One per cent. for the month of June has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 18 Johnson [illegible], New York, on and after July 15, 1864, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day. [illegible]

Helmbold's Extracts

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,

KNOWN AS

Helmbold's Genuine PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water of calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women or children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.
Muscular System,	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES THESE DISEASES,

In all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

These Extracts have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in all the State hospitals and public sanitary institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH

an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES, FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS STANDING, WITH NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2.50.

Or half doz of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth Street above Race, Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y. [illegible]

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, [illegible]

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. [illegible]

KODAK

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

THE CITY.

Bold Robbery.—Yesterday morning some thief entered a room of the Adams House during the absence of the occupants, and abstracted a valuable revolver and opera glass.

Information Wanted.—T. K. Hobbs, just dead at Nashville. Friends of the deceased please communicate immediately with A. F. Murray 369 Partner, P. O. Box.

Serenade.—On Thursday night the band of the 8th Veteran Reserve Corps, now stationed at Camp Douglas, serenaded Colonels J. H. Tucker and John L. Hancock, at their respective residences on Michigan avenue. The latter gentleman responded, inviting the men to partake of the hospitalities of his house. The invitation was accepted, and the evening made the occasion of the interchange of patriotic sentiments.

Chicago Driving Park.—The grounds of the Driving Park Association will be open to-day for a trot between Silas Rich, Dayton Belle and Carrie, and another trot between Chicago horses exclusively may be expected as an afterpiece. To-morrow (Saturday) there will be a race over the same course between the four celebrities—Quaker Boy, Clay, Princess, and Jim Rowell; the latter not quite certain to put in an appearance.

A Brave Man Fallen.—We regret to learn that First Lieut. Charles Varges, Company B, 134th regiment of one hundred day troops raised in this city, has been killed. He was shot while on picket duty, near Paducah, Kentucky. In his death the service has lost a brave and efficient officer, and the country a warm and hopeful patriot. The deceased was a son of Dr. Varges, of this city, and leaves a host of friends who will mourn the premature death of the gallant young soldier.

Carriage Accident.—A lady named Cleveland, the wife of a clergyman, while on her way to the Milwaukee depot yesterday morning, met with a serious accident, which is likely to confine her to her room for some weeks. The horse attached to the carriage in which Mrs. Cleveland was sitting took fright at a hand-cart, and precipitated the carriage against an ice wagon, throwing the lady with great violence beneath the wheels. One of her limbs was very badly broken, and she is besides seriously bruised.

Kicked by a Horse.—A lad apparently about fourteen years of age, named James Grattan, son of a widow lady residing on Griswold street, near Harrison, was yesterday kicked by a vicious horse and severely injured. The boy's hat had been blown off by the wind and carried to near the hind feet of a horse attached to an express wagon. When the boy reached to get it he was kicked, the animal striking him with great force on the head. The injuries are not thought to be fatal.

Soldiers' Rest.—Daily arriving at the Soldiers' Rest are small squads of wounded soldiers, who are travelling from the front to their respective homes. The ladies in charge of the Rest, with their customary kindness, do all they can to make the suffering heroes comfortable; but delicacies are much needed by them. We know that there are a large number of our citizens who have only to know of the want, when they will willingly supply it. Let every one who can, forward immediately some articles for the wounded and emaciated soldiers.

Fires.—Yesterday afternoon a spark of lighted match falling into a vessel containing benzine, at the oil works of Lewis and Page on South Water street, ignited the inflammable material, promising to lay the foundation of a most disastrous conflagration. The steamer Frank Sherman speedily arrived on the spot, and extinguished the flames before any material damage had been done.

About four o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in a boarding house on State street, near Hubbard Court, but being early discovered, was extinguished by a hose attached to a fire plug.

A Small Fight.—John Ryan and Patrick Donahue, two young "cubs" of Hibernian stock, each about eighteen years old, got into a fracas on Cottage Grove avenue, and John had got Pat down and was evidently getting the better of him, when his affectionate mother came to the rescue and reversed their position, putting Pat uppermost. For her unfriendly intervention, she was knocked down by Ryan, who then proceeded to extinguish Patrick, and indulged in sanguinary threats of what he intended to do in the future. He was arrested by Constable Hendricks, and brought before Justice Hoisington on three warrants, upon two of which he was fined, and upon one bound over to keep the peace.

An Unexpected Result.—Yesterday morning a Mrs. Chandler, who keeps an assignation house at No. 125 Dearborn street, made complaint against two young girls who had been boarding with her, for larceny. It seems she had loaned them a few pieces of brass jewelry, and they had gone on a visit to Milwaukee, carrying it with them. Yesterday they returned and went to her house, when she immediately started for the Police Station and swore out a warrant for their arrest. They were tried and of course discharged, but the complaining witness was fined $20 and costs for keeping a house of ill-fame. The result was hardly what she expected, and she declares she will never go to the Police Court again for justice.

Military Matters.—The headquarters of the Commandant of Camp Douglas will be removed to-day, to camp; the headquarters of Military Commandant of the district will remain at the present location—on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. Colonel B. J. Sweet, Commandant of the post, has returned from Washington.

An order was received from Washington a few days ago, directing that the Veteran Reserve Corps stationed at Camp Douglas, should proceed to that city. The order was yesterday revoked, in the following dispatch from Major General W. H. Halleck to the Commander here: "If the Veteran Reserves have not left Chicago, they will remain there."

Rumsey Rifles.—The following letter has been received from W. Van Horn, 1st Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant of the Rumsey Rifles, dated near Chattahoochee River, July 5th:

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I send you herewith a list of the men's names, members of Co. A, Rumsey Rifles, 12th Regiment Illinois infantry veteran volunteers, who were wounded July 4th, near Nickajack Creek, Ga., by the bursting of a shell thrown in the intrenchments, from which the rebels had just been driven. By publishing the same you will confer a great favor upon their friends, the most of whom reside in your city. The Company was organized in Chicago, April 17th, 1861:

Wounded—Sergt. Lewis L. Wagner, breast, severely. Privates—Thos. Henegar, face and head, seriously; Andrew McMillan, face and head, seriously; John Gwinn, eyes, severely; Charles Egan, eyes, slightly.

Larceny as Bailee.—Henry Geige, a journeyman tailor, residing at No. 253 Third avenue, was charged before Justice Summerfield yesterday with larceny as bailee. The defendant had worked for Stettheimer & Co for six or seven months, till about four weeks ago, when he took out the material for twelve seal skin overcoats, with trimmings, and failed to return them, going to the store in two weeks afterwards and saying that the material had been stolen. Suspecting fraud, the firm swore out a search warrant, and a portion of the goods were found in a flour barrel in the defendant's house. The outside material was there but the trimmings were missing. It appeared in evidence that the price paid for making that description of goods is one dollar and three-quarters each, and that when arrested he told the officer that he could not afford to make coats for that price. The gross value of the goods was estimated at $40, and that of the missing goods at over $70. The defendant was held to bail in $500.

A Severe Kiss.—James Hussey was yesterday complained of by his wife—an ugly looking female—for being drunk and disorderly. The testimony elicited quite a different state of facts than that set forth in the complaint. Johanna Hussey is a well known character, and has figured extensively in the police records of the city. A day or two ago she got into a fight with her husband, and rather got the worst of it. After the difficulty had abated, she approached her injured lord and put her arms around his neck, as she said to kiss him. He innocently turned his face up to hers to receive the token of reconciliation, when she suddenly opened her ugly mouth and seized him by the nose with her teeth, and bit a large portion of that organ entirely off. She then ran away, and exhibited the greatest delight at the success of her strategy, declaring it the sweetest morsel she ever tasted. After a full investigation the husband was discharged, and Johanna was then put on trial for the severity of her kissing; she was fined $40 and costs.

A Row on Wells Street.—On Wednesday evening about 10 o'clock, a considerable row occurred at the "crib" of Jennie Davenport, on Wells street, which resulted in some broken heads and sundry bruises, but no one was killed. The following seems to have been the origin of the difficulty: On the evening in question quite a large party of males assembled at Jennie's, and of course some were favorites, while others were quite neglected. The favored were envied by the neglected, who indulged in some offensive language, which caused pithy retorts and bad blood. Words were but the prelude to a weightier warfare, and a general "muss" was soon raging. Bottles, brooms, chairs, and every available article that could be converted into a weapon of offensive warfare were seized by the excited combatants and vigorously applied. For quite a long time the battle went on, but finally ceased by mutual consent, neither party being much the gainer. A friendly drink was had, the tomahawk was formally buried, and quiet again reigned in Jennie's saloon.

Police Court.—If any one doubts the truth of the total depravity doctrine, let them attend the session of the Police Court of this city. A few days watching at that tribunal will remove all unbelief, and the beholder will be ready to declare that mankind is evil, only evil, and that continually, that the heart of man is "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." It is absolutely startling to witness the number of criminals in our midst, and to note the rapid increase of every grade of crime. Every day develops some new outrage upon society. Some evidence of how deeply man is dyed in lawlessness and crime. Yesterday the record showed the following cases:

Benj. Hennick celebrated his birth-day by getting most intensely drunk, and disturbed the quiet of a whole square by his drunken brawlings. He kept up the amusement until long after midnight, when a police officer stepped in and administered cautionary course and was overwhelmed with abuse. He concluded to take the wise fellow along, which he did after a severe fight. He was fined $5.

Ann Beecher should have been an idle spectator in the above transaction, but her sympathy was irrepressible, and she went "on to the rescue," and still "on to the armory." The justice remarked that such active sympathy did credit to Ann's heart. It was, nevertheless, a violation of the Statutes of the State, which would cost her $10.

Edward Stillwell has won the reputation of being the meanest man in his neighborhood. Having gained this point he seems determined to maintain it, and about once each week he reminds his neighbors that he "Still lives," which truth is quite contrary to their hopes and wishes. Yesterday he succeeded in adding something to his already high reputation for meanness by quarreling with all whom he met. When the officer attempted to curb his fighting propensities, he was about to demolish him, when a blow from a club caused him to hesitate. After a hearing of the facts he was assessed $5.

William Wright went the other day on what he called a "skylark." He had got quite mellow and [illegible] fun, so he went to a house on North Wells street, climbed up a ladder and entered through the window into a bed room. When the lady of the house entered the room, of course there was a scene, in which [illegible]

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

Reception of I. N. Arnold by His Constituents—Addresses by Messrs. C. G. Hammond, Arnold, W. Bross, T. J. Turner, and E. P. Ferry.

The reception of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold at Metropolitan Hall, last night, was an imposing one. The Hall was largely filled, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

The meeting was organized by the choice of the following officers:

President—Colonel C. G. Hammond.

Vice Presidents—Samuel Hoard, P. W. Gates, J. A. Tyrrell, Geo. C. Bates, E. A. Storrs, Elliott Anthony, J. V. Farwell, C. Beatley, L. C. P. Freer, Hon. E. S. Williams, Hon. J. B. Rumsey, T. W. Baxter, T. M. Avery, A. Wright, Hon. Van H. Higgins, James Long, M. W. Leavitt, Robert Clark, Dr Paoli, E. C. Larned, J. Y. Scammon, G. Leverenz, P. Duggy, George Fleischmann, Col. J. M. Loomis, J. B. Perry, George Smith, George W. Gage, F. Hartman, Francis Paz de Loup, J. G. Gindele, F. Fritsche, Frederick Letz, John Huber, George Mueller, Dr. J. P. Lynn, John Sears, Augustus Herr, C. N. Holden, Merrill Ladd, John F. Beattie, W. H. Reynolds, Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Eli Bates, Edmund Juessen, Iver Lawson, Philip Steinmueller, Henry Erb, W. W. Allport, W. E. Doggett.

Secretaries—A. Shuman, L. H. Davis, S. C. Blake.

REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

On taking the chair, Col. Hammond said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The large audience which has gathered here, notwithstanding it is only two days since a large public meeting was held here, evinces not only the depth and earnestness of your interest in the great cause for which we are contending, but that you have also a special interest in the main purpose for which this meeting has been called.

It is appropriate and proper that our Representative in Congress from this District, after his long and arduous service, should be called upon to meet his constituents and give them a report of his labors as their Representative, and his views on the great questions before the nation. The people should ever watch their public servants with the closest scrutiny, and while quick to denounce their misdeeds or shortcomings, should be as prompt and ready to give a hearty approval of honest, able and faithful service. Next to the consciousness of having done his duty, and his whole duty, the faithful Representative is happy in the approval of his constituents; and he cannot but rejoice to be called upon to meet them and render an account of his stewardship.

It is in this view that the meeting has been called. You will also be addressed by other eminent speakers on the questions of the day.

I rejoice that so large an assemblage is gathered here to welcome Mr. Arnold on his return. I am glad to bear testimony to his able and faithful public services for the last three years.

In times of extraordinary difficulty and temptation in public life, he has been tried and has not been found wanting. Unsullied integrity and unselfish devotion to the public interests in a Congress like the last, are qualities which the people know how to appreciate and honor.

Mr. Arnold has devoted all his time and talents to the public service, never failing to vote, and to *vote right*. He has made his place no sinecure, but one of self-denying labor for his constituents and the country.

While his efforts in the special interests of his District have been faithful and persevering, he has not ceased to remember that he was the representative of the *nation*, but has, by his course in Congress, and his public speeches, acquired a commanding influence and reputation before the whole country.

He has given the most hearty and efficient support to the President and Administration, and enjoys beyond a doubt their confidence and regard. He has labored with untiring zeal and ability to supply the means, the men and the measures for the subjugation of this rebellion, and he has been among the foremost in recognizing slavery as its real cause, and in originating and furthering every effort legislative or executive for overthrowing that accursed institution and utterly extirpating it from the land.

In such troublesome times, men who have been tried, *true* men, should be kept at their posts, and we owe it to ourselves to give the country the benefit of their experience in conducting it through the perils of reconstruction yet to be encountered.

We may well learn a lesson from slavery in the past, which never dismissed a public servant, a true representative "to the manor born," but claimed his services for a decade, or for life. Slavery deserted and cast off only "Northern Doughfaces."

But I must not detain you further. I shall better fulfill my duty on this occasion by leaving the issues before the nation, as well as the present aspect of public affairs, to the discussion of one fresh from the seat of Government. I will therefore introduce to you Hon. Isaac N. Arnold.

HON. I. N. ARNOLD.

Mr. Arnold then delivered an address, which was received with marked applause throughout. It will be found on the third page of this issue.

SINGING.

At the conclusion of Mr. Arnold's remarks the Lumbard brothers, assisted by A. W. Howe, of St. Louis, and several other well known vocalists of this city, sang with great spirit and effect the grand old anthem "My country 'tis of thee!"

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of E. C. Larned, a committee on resolutions was appointed by the Chair, consisting of E. C. Larned, J. L. Wilson, Geo. W. Newcombe, W. A. Porter, Louis Richberg, and J. W. Waughop.

REMARKS OF WILLIAM BROSS.

The Chairman then introduced Wm. Bross, Esq., as "the next Lieutenant Governor of the glorious State of Illinois." The appearance of Mr. Bross upon the stage was the occasion of loud and long continued applause. Mr. Bross said:

"*Fellow Citizens.*—A few evenings since I attended a similar meeting in this same hall, and then delivered myself of an exceedingly short speech, for the length of which some people took me to task. I will be brief to-night.

Every person of this large assemblage knows me by reputation—many of them personally. I have spent the best part of my life in Chicago. I have to thank the representatives of the noble State of Illinois for placing my name upon the State ticket with that of gallant Dick Oglesby. It is an honor for which I shall ever be grateful." Mr. Bross said that Lincoln, Oglesby, Arnold, and other men placed in nomination, were nothing in themselves. They were only the representatives of the great principle of human liberty. If he should be elected to the position for which he had been nominated, he should use his influence and bend all his energies towards the suppression of the accursed rebellion. This was the sentiment which should pervade all of its candidates. It was just as necessary that the loyal people should achieve a success at the ballot-box in November as it was that Grant should conquer Richmond. He asked what would be the present status of Illinois if noble Dick Yates had been defeated at the last gubernatorial election? What would have been the condition of the noble Prairie State, had the Executive Department of this State been in the hands of the copperheads who controlled the Constitutional Convention and the last Legislature? He said that the people could trust gallant Dick Oglesby as chief executive. He closed with a stirring appeal to the loyal men, to secure the success of the ticket placed in nomination by the loyal people of the State, and thereby render efficient aid to those who were striving to crush the great rebellion. Mr. Bross was loudly applauded.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. E. C. Larned, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we commend the wise and patriotic action of the Baltimore Convention in affirming the choice of the people by renominating Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency; and that we most heartily indorse the ticket and the glorious platform of principles put forth by the Convention.

Resolved, That we also approve and indorse the action of the Union Convention at Springfield and the nominations there made, and that we pledge our zealous support and earnest efforts to insure the triumphant success of the Lincoln and Oglesby tickets.

Resolved, That the report which has been made to this meeting by the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, our representative in Congress, meets our hearty approval; that we recognize in him an able, honest and faithful public servant, in whom the people of this Congressional District may well repose confidence and trust; that we commend his fidelity to liberty and the principles of free government, his bold and effective advocacy of all measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war and the speedy and complete suppression of the rebellion, his able and zealous support of the Government, his inflexible integrity in the midst of corrupting influences, and the untiring diligence and devotion to duty which have characterized his Congressional career.

REMARKS OF HON. THOS J. TURNER.

Thos. J. Turner, Chairman of the State Central Committee, was introduced. He said the United States government is the only government in the world that recognizes the universal brotherhood of man. The first thing necessary to reduce this glorious principle to action, and to fix the nation upon foundations as firm and enduring as the hills was to punish traitors, and abolish the institution of slavery. The administration of Mr. Lincoln had taken the initiatory steps towards bringing about this glorious consummation. It was meet therefore that he should have an opportunity of finishing the work so happily begun. He recommended in strong terms the necessity of a draft to finish the rebellion, and said that Illinois, although largely ahead of her quota under all the calls heretofore made, would respond liberally, should more men be needed. He insisted that the only course left to secure the perpetuity of the nation was to re-elect the noble patriotic Lincoln for another term of four years. It was equally necessary that patriotic Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and Congressmen should be elected.

On Tuesday evening he had addressed an audience at Metropolitan Hall under circumstances of great discouragement. Then the National capital was beleaguered, and armed rebels were laying waste the fields of Maryland. To-night the cloud was lifted, and the darkness and gloom had disappeared. The capital was no longer in danger, and he felt like repeating the song of Miriam upon the delivery of the Jews from bondage. Mr. Turner retired amid immense applause.

REMARKS OF E. P. FERRY.

The Chairman introduced Hon. E. P. Ferry of Michigan, who spoke in substance as follows: He had accidentally come to Chicago, and he was glad to join in the applause bestowed upon a well tried and faithful servant. He was glad to say that he was a citizen, not alone of Michigan, but of the great West. The same lake washed the shores of Michigan and of Illinois, and he felt that for him State lines were obliterated. He described the Convention that assembled in Chicago when Abraham Lincoln was nominated, and also the recent Convention at Baltimore, of which he was a member. He said that the first term of President Lincoln gave us secession, and the second term would give us subjugation. He referred in glorious terms to the patriotism of the lamented statesman Stephen A. Douglas, now sleeping on the shores of Lake Michigan, and said that if living he would now be battling for the maintenance of the integrity of the Government. He quoted his remark that there could be but two parties in the country—traitors and patriots. He insisted that before the seceded States could be readmitted into the glorious confederacy of loyal governments, rebels must ground their arms, and slavery must be eradicated. The present is no political contest. The strife is between nations, and nations are interested spectators. He gave a hopeful view of the present contest, and predicted that it would soon be brought to a successful termination. The principle that all men are equal before the law, was the pervading inspiration which directs all of our warlike efforts, and the one which would finally secure to us the victory. He closed with a fervent appeal to the audience to support the State and National tickets.

OLD SHADY.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ferry's remarks, Lumbard Brothers gave "Old Shady" with variations, after which the meeting adjourned.

CORPORATION PRINTING.

The Proposed Increase—Will the Mayor Approve?

It is understood that the Mayor will approve the resolution adopted by the Common Council at its last session, increasing the compensation of the Corporation Newspaper. It is tolerably well known that we are not possessed of intense admiration for that functionary. We do not believe that he is politically honest. We account him a political hack which any Jehu can drive, and around whose ears any Copperhead coachman can crack his whip. He has neither common sense nor ability. He is as ignorant of the charter as of the dictionary, and of parliamentary law and the rules which govern the action of the Council as of the recondite arts of reading and spelling. That he may not plead ignorance of the provisions of the charter, we cite him an extract from the Revised City Charter:

Sec. 4, chap. 4: "All ordinances, petitions and [illegible] to the Common Council shall [illegible] be referred to appropriate committees [illegible] in the charge."

Now it is true that Alderman Comisky introduced this resolution or ordinance, and moved its passage. The Republican members objected, and moved its reference to the appropriate committee. The Mayor, after consultation with Woodman, Comisky, and, we believe, Roberts, declared the motion out of order, and refused to entertain an appeal. Was ever such high handed outrage perpetrated by a blundering, stupid official anywhere?

If the Mayor is not yet satisfied that by approving this illegal resolution he will commit a great outrage, we beg leave to suggest an examination of Rule 42 of the special rules of the Common Council. It reads as follows:

"Rule 42. Every petition or proposition requiring directly or indirectly an expenditure of money, shall, before it is voted upon by the Common Council, *be referred to the City Comptroller*, who shall at the next *regular meeting* of the Council, report all the facts within his knowledge concerning it, and whether there is money in the treasury to meet such expenditure."

Now, here are two provisions from what is generally considered standard authority—the city charter and the rules by which the Council are governed, which expressly inform the Mayor that the action of the Council on Monday night was irregular, illegal and, therefore, void. It remains to be seen whether the Mayor will *dare to approve* an act he knows to be illegal, and which, we venture to say, the Corporation Counsel, if asked, will emphatically tell him is illegal.

We tell the Mayor that the people are in earnest about this matter. They will not allow the outrage to be perpetrated. If there is no authority given in the Charter to prosecute the Mayor for this illegal act, which we assume he will perform, they will apply to the courts for relief. We understand that affidavits have already been prepared, reciting the circumstances under which the resolution was passed, demonstrating the illegality of its passage, showing fully the outrageous and partisan action of the Mayor, and praying that his official functions may be suspended, and he punished according to law. We state what we are informed is true. We have never seen this community so thoroughly exasperated as they are at present over the late action of the Common Council.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Association—Adoption of Mr. Volk's Design—Description of the Work.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Douglas Monument Association was held yesterday morning, at the Sherman House. First Vice-President T. B. Bryan occupied the chair, and D. A. Gage acted as Secretary. There were also present: Right Rev. Bishop Duggan, Rev. Wm. Barry, S. W. Fuller, John M. Douglas, W. C. Goudy, and F. C. Sherman.

The business of the meeting was the selection of a design for the monument. Two models only were presented for competition, one by L. W. Volk, and the other by Schureman & Mellck. They had both been submitted to Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas for her approval, and a letter was read from that lady, expressing a preference for that of Mr. Volk.

After some discussion and mature deliberation, on motion of Mr. Barry it was resolved, by a majority of seven against one, to adopt the plan of Mr. Volk, and the Executive Committee was empowered to advertise for the execution of such portions of the work as are intended to be proceeded with at once, and report to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 4th day of August next.

The following minute description of the monument, which accompanied the model of Mr. Volk, will be read with interest:

"The design I have the pleasure of submitting, for the proposed monument to the late Senator Douglas, may be briefly and generally described as follows: The scale upon which it is modelled is a fraction less than half an inch to the foot, making the entire height one hundred feet. The diameter of the circular platform base is fifty-two feet, and two and a half feet high. Another base, with steps the same—the sides concave, or curved inwards, also two and a half feet high, is laid upon the circular base.

The sepulchre, with four projecting pedestals standing out from the four corners and connected by archways, is twenty feet square and eleven feet high, with walls five feet thick. It has an arched ceiling and a chamber within ten feet square. The floor is of mosaic or tiled work, and is on a level with the circular platform base. In the centre of this chamber is a sarcophagus or receptacle for the remains of Douglas, visible to the spectator standing on the ground outside the inclosure, through the open bronze or iron door, which would be six and a half feet high and three and a half wide. During the inclement seasons, or at any time, a tight fitting door, could be closed to protect the interior from the storms and snows. Resting upon the sepulchre is a pedestal 21 feet high, with a base 15 feet square lapping upon, and supported by the walls of the tomb. A complete column, 42 feet in length, 6 feet at the base, and 3½ feet at the top, divided into five parts or sections and representing different varieties of the column, is placed upon the pedestal. A cap and spear 6 feet high forms the cap and base for a colossal bronze statue of Douglas 12 feet high.

The emblematic devices and embellishments may be thus described: Surrounding the sepulchre are four seated symbolical figures of life size, intended to be of light marble. One represents Illinois holding a medallion likeness of Douglas. By the side is a sheaf of wheat and the State Arms. The other are America with the Shield, History reclining upon a Tablet, and Fame with the wreath and Trumpet. An eagle stands over the entrance. On the base of the pedestal above are four bas-reliefs, one on each side, intended to represent the progress of civilization in the West—First the wilderness, with Indians hunting, and their wigwams in the distance; then the pioneer scene, with the cabin, men plowing and cutting down the trees. The others are Commerce and Science. The former is represented by a ship, bales and boxes of goods, and the latter by the locomotive, the railroad and telegraph. The fourth relief illustrates Education by a group of children and a schoolmaster, with the Capitol building of the nation and a church in the distance. The pedestal is likewise ornamented with books, scrolls, flambeaux, wreaths and festoons of flowers. Between the sections of the columns are stars indicating the several States.

The composition of the statue represents Douglas as standing by the Union and the Constitution, the *fasces*, or Union, by his right, and the Constitution in his left hand.

I consider it important to call your attention to the fact that this design can be carried to three stages of completion, including the last and final one, and at each stage present a complete and finished appearance. In the first place the tomb or sepulchre can be constructed on the base of the pedestal above, and the remains of Mr. Douglas placed within, which would, if nothing more was done, present a substantial and imposing structure, and could be completed at a small outlay, compared with the cost of the whole. The second stage can be carried to the foot or base of the column comprising the pedestal, and be surmounted with the statue intended for the top of the column, which would look complete and finished; and when the necessary funds was raised, the column could go up according to the design as now presented.

I do not deem it necessary or proper to give you estimates of costs, as it would be impossible to arrive at the truth, unless you had determined upon the quality of the marble, granite, or dimensions to be used, and were ready to put the whole work under immediate contract at present rates of labor and materials, and go forward with it without stopping. But even then, considering the present fluctuating and uncertain condition of things, there would need be much unreliable guessing. An estimate now would likely be wrong, if not very absurd and fictitious in a few months or a year hence; before, perhaps, the work was even started.

I need say no more on the subject as you have not yet invited proposals or estimates for the work. At the time I made the design, the sum proposed in your advertisement for plans, viz: $500,000, would have been ample for its full completion. In case you are pleased to adopt my design, I shall be ready to furnish estimates of the cost of such portions of the work as you may from time to time see fit to proceed with, or for the whole. The same design, measured at a scale of ¾ of an inch to the foot, would make the monument about seventy-five feet high, and would very much reduce the cost."

W. B. Scates, a member of the Board of Trustees, having become a non-resident, John L. Wilson was appointed his successor. The meeting then adjourned.

MOBBING NEGROES.

How Irishmen Oppose Their Own Interests—What "Degrades" Labor—How to Elevate It—Who Ought to be Abolitionists.

A day or two ago a mob of four or five hundred Irish shoremen made an assault on a party of a dozen negro laborers working on a lumber dock, compelled them to flee for their lives. The blacks had committed no offense whatever, except wanting to support themselves by honest labor. For this they were mobbed. The secesh concern states the case thus:

Yesterday morning a gang of about a dozen negroes were employed on the lumber dock of C. Mears & Co., at the foot of Kinzie street, near the lighthouse. They, of course, took the places of white laborers who needed employment. A number of the shoremen and other laborers waited upon Mr. Mears during the day, and requested him to discharge the negroes, as it was degrading to them to see blacks working upon an equality with themselves, and more so, while their brothers were out of employment.

It is a little singular that no class of people in Chicago fear the competition of the handful of blacks here, except the Irish. The Germans never mob colored men for working for whoever may employ them. The English, the Scotch, the French, the Scandinavians, never molest peaceable black people. Americans never think of doing such a thing. No other nationality consider themselves "degraded" by seeing blacks earning their own living by labor. If it puts negroes on an equality with Irishmen to labor, and thereby "degrades" the latter, we see no way to help it except to keep the blacks in idleness by taxing the balance of the community for their support. The reason given in justification of the assault—that "the brothers of the mobocrats were thrown out of employment by the blacks"—has a lie for a basis. Work is not so scarce in Chicago, and the few blacks here are not depriving the Irish of employment. There is far more work than workmen. There is abundance of employment for thousands more men than are here. If all the black people in the city should leave Chicago to-morrow it would not benefit the condition of the Irish a single dime. Their hostility to the colored people is a miserable blind prejudice which the Irish ought to be ashamed to harbor.

But there is another view of this matter. Almost every Irishman, we are sorry to say, is literally pro-slavery. They want the blacks to be slaves, and are opposed to their emancipation from bondage.

Suppose that the blacks were all seized by the Mayor and sold into slavery to the more wealthy Copperheads, and their purchasers were to hire out the females as house servants, and the males as dock laborers, or to builders and excavators; would the Irish feel themselves dignified and ennobled by the servitude of the blacks? Would they consider themselves elevated in the social scale by working in competition with slaves? If they feel "degraded" now by the presence of free blacks in the city, would they feel elevated by the presence of the same class in servitude? Do the Irish really think it would improve and dignify their condition if slavery were introduced into Chicago? How would they relish having thirty or forty thousand slaves in the city? And yet this is exactly what they vote for. If their pro-slavery principles were adopted, Chicago and Illinois would soon be full of African slaves.

Whether the black man is free or slave, he must live and work. Will he compete less with the Irish when slave than free? Will his presence as a slave be less "degrading" than as a free man supporting himself? Where are laboring white men called "poor white trash"? Is it not in the South? Is it not the presence and contact of slavery that there degrades white labor? The Irish are the most illogical people on the face of the earth. Of all nationalities they should be the strongest abolitionists. Possessing but little property, depending on their hands for support, having but few skilled workmen among them, most of them being "raw laborers," they above all men have the deepest interest in making labor *free*, and thereby *honorable*. If they must mob anybody, it should be the slaveholders and those who defend the degrading system. If they must quarrel with the negroes, it should be with the *slave* negroes. They ought to tell the slaves that they must refuse to work for nothing or to submit to the arbitrary dictation of a master; they ought to teach the slaves how to assert their rights; to "strike" for wages, and they ought to help them make good their "strike." By so doing, the Irish laborer would elevate himself and dignify labor. He would remove the crushing, degrading competition of unpaid labor, and open to himself vast fields of employment now shut out from him by slavery. O'Connell saw all this and understood it, and tried to teach it to his countrymen, but failed to get them to perceive the truth or to comprehend their own true interests. Is there no way of making this people perceive how foolishly they stand in their own light? How they are biting off their own noses for the benefit of Copperhead demagogues and rebel slave mongers?

Vacation of the Superior Court.—The jury in the Superior Court has been discharged. There will be no call of the trial docket until the second Monday in September. The first week of the September term will be devoted to [illegible]. In the meantime, Judges and Clerks will be taking their summer excursions, and little business of consequence will be transacted.

MAYOR SHERMAN.

Will He Resign?—"That Little Bill"—How About the $10,000?

Will the Mayor resign? This question is asked upon the street corners, in the saloons, and in public places, wherever men congregate. "Will Hove-in-Sherman resign?" Shall the city of Chicago be longer disgraced by this unprincipled political hack—the man that does not hesitate to declare that he is "honest so far as his pecuniary transactions are concerned, but when it comes to honesty in *politics*—that is quite another matter?" Are we no longer cursed with a Mayor between whom and the English language there is a serious falling out; who, in his early days, quarreled with schoolmasters and common schools, and in the later period of his life would have none of them? These are some of the questions that are asked concerning the Mayor by intelligent, thinking men. We would be glad to give a satisfactory answer to these inquiries.

Since the publication of the extraordinary document, wherein the Mayor agreed, for $10,000 in City Railway stock, to secure the passage of the ordinance allowing the City Railway Companies to cross Clark street bridge and unite their lines on Randolph street, the public, without distinction of party, has demanded an investigation into the circumstances attending the transaction, and the resignation of the Mayor, if the account of the affair was found to be substantially correct. It avails nothing that the organ of Jeff Davis pronounces it a forgery. It bears the unmistakable marks of authenticity. The Mayor does not deny its genuineness, but is defending the transaction, upon the ground that the $10,000 was the price of his private damages. The question then naturally arises, "How about the damages to other property holders on Clark street?" Is it just the thing for the Mayor to use his official position to promote a measure which would damage materially the property of his neighbors, stipulating only that he himself should receive his full measure of damages? The defense, if possible, places the official in a worse position than the original agreement.

That the Mayor was in some sense the victim and dupe of designing Copperhead politicians in this matter, we have no doubt. Within twenty-four hours after the agreement was signed, it was in the hands of the editor in chief of the secession organ, and it has ever since, until its premature publication, been held *in terrorem* over the Mayor's head. This fact explains the extraordinary subserviency of that official, and his willingness to comply with any demand the rebel organ has chosen to make. That sheet has been the Mayor's master, and has forced him to fetch and carry, as he was bid.

When the villainous transaction first leaked out, in September last, the Mayor wrote out his resignation, and would have insisted upon its immediate acceptance, had not his master, the editor of the rebel organ, the ornamental Japanner man and other influential Copperheads promised to uphold and defend him in case the matter was brought to light. They promised to say that the $10,000 was to be accepted solely as private damages, and to insist that he had the undoubted right to make use of his official position to protect himself, even if the entire community suffered thereby. They also promised to use the Copperhead majority in the Common Council to stave off investigation and inquiry. How faithfully they have redeemed this promise the public already know.

A Republican member of the Common Council at the last session introduced a resolution of inquiry, which the Copperheads with their usual fairness, when they happen to be in a majority, hurried off post haste to the Judiciary. It remains to be seen whether they will succeed in staving off an investigation. Their action in this matter is a patent confession of guilt. They do not dare to abide the issue of an inquiry—neither the Mayor nor his coadjutors, the Copperheads in the Council.

If the Mayor has prostituted his official position and influence for personal aggrandizement, and for partisan ends and purposes, regardless of law, charter or precedent, and of everything else, except the will of an unscrupulous majority—a majority elected by fraudulent and imported votes—his friends in the Council owe it to their own good name and standing in this community, that they interpose no obstacles to a full and fair investigation of the affair. Otherwise they will be considered *participes criminis* in the transaction, and be held to a strict accountability.

Of the result of the investigation, if fairly conducted, we entertain not the shadow of a doubt. F. C. Sherman will be ignominiously hurled from the position he has so disgraced. This people are a patient, long-suffering people, or he would have been dethroned long ago. This outrageous document was known to many leading Republicans months anterior to its publication in the Tribune; but regard for the fair fame of the city, and an unwillingness to have it go abroad that our Chief Magistrate had been concerned in such a villainous transaction, have been the potent influences which have kept them silent. When the exposition was made in the columns of a newspaper devoted to the interests of that party with which the Mayor at present affiliates, the occasion for reticence passed.

The majority and the minority of the Common Council owe it to their dignity as members of the legislature of the city of Chicago, to give this matter their full and thorough investigation. Each Alderman should make it a point of honor to clear his skirts of the foul transaction. The men who fails to do this will assuredly receive the full measure of public indignation. We are informed that the Copperhead Aldermen are—some of them, at least—in favor of prosecuting the inquiry. Alderman Walsh once asked this question at a meeting of the Council: "How about the $10,000 bribe given to the Mayor?" but the then majority maintained the most profound silence, and the inquiry was prosecuted no farther. Alderman Walsh will, we have no doubt, insist that the matter shall be investigated. Alderman Roberts, whose repugnance to all schemes of bribery and corruption is well known, and who, upon the publication of the statement of a third party that another man said he was concerned in the Bottinger bribery case, thought proper to institute criminal and civil proceedings against the editors and reporters of the Tribune for libel, will, we trust, lend his powerful aid in the investigation of this matter. Will Mayor Sherman resign?

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

A Chapter in its History—The Battle of Kenesaw Mountain—List of Casualties.

The following letter, written by Rev. Mr. Raymond, Chaplain of the 51st Illinois regiment, to his son, Lieut. Col. Sam Raymond, will be read with interest. It is dated Marietta, June 29, 1864:

On Monday morning, the 27th inst., we were ordered to march at sunrise. We moved at 6 o'clock about a mile to the right, and after about an hour were ordered to charge the rebel line and works in front. They moved in about a quarter past 8 a. m., and for a time the fiercest battle storm of the campaign raged. Our men soon gained the works; others were only a little distance from them, when the fire on our right gave way—part of Davis' division—and then the cross-fire, like Chickamauga, of grape, canister and musketry, opened on them murderously. General Harker fell mortally wounded. Major Brennan, 3d Kentucky, Captain Barand and several other officers of that regiment, were also killed. Colonel Whitbeck, 65th Ohio, was shot in the breast; Capt. ——, of the 74th Illinois, killed; Capt. Whitteridle, A. A. G. of Gen. Hooker's staff, wounded in thigh. The 22d, 33d and 27th, lost heavily, including Capt. Lytle. Sergeant Michael Delaney, color-bearer of the 27th, planted the colors on the rebel works. He was shot in the mouth, and twice besides and then bayoneted in the chest, but was brought off, and started on Tuesday for the rear, but I think he is dead before this time. The 27th lost all three of their colors, and Col. Smith cried like a child about it. The 27th lost heavily, but Smith and Bush are all right. Major Bush is in command of all the pioneers in the brigade at present. This is the first disaster to our division since the campaign opened, and our regiment is a heavy sufferer. I have not been able to get a full list yet, but will give what I have been able to get. I was under a perfect shower of bullets and found my horse would be shot, so I had to move him in the midst of the whizzing bullets and escaped farther up the ravine, behind a rocky ledge, where the balls passed over our heads. Of killed in the 51st I have:—Adj. H. Hall. We obtained his body yesterday under a flag of truce. He was pierced eleven times, and the rebel Colonel said he was the bravest man he ever saw, and promised to send his sword to Col. Bradley. Lieut. McCormick, co. E; Orderly Chas. Strickland, co. G; private J. J. Wright, Adam Marsh, Daniel Flott and —— Connell, were all killed and buried where they fell. The wounded are:—Capt F. F. Brown, co. D, commanding, severe, left arm broken; Lieut. Thomas Cumming, co. D, severe, right arm; Sergeant Frederick Wagner, co. K, left elbow; Sergeant J. W. Day, co. H, head; Wm. McHenry, co. H, thigh, slight; Orderly Sergeant Henry H. York, co. A, right side; Privates, —— Black, co. E, collar bone; George W. Rombs, co. C, dangerously, bowels; Hiram Gearhart, co. E, severe, back; Benj. Golden, co. H, severe, bowels and thigh; Hiram Schoonoven, co. F, severe, face, left arm and right hand; Wm. Morton, co. E, slight, left hand; Robert Morton, co. E, left side; Olton Ricton, co. G, severe, since dead; Wm. Lyons, co. D, severe, since dead; Wm. G. Smith, co. C, slight, eye and shoulder; Henry Ferry, co. E, severe, right side; T. W. McCrosky, co. F, severe, since dead; James Bowin, co. H, slight, finger; Elisha Bailey, Co. A, a mere boy, severe, neck; Joseph Gorard, Co. E, head; Geo. Swartz, Co. E, severe, supposed to be mortal, hand; Jos. Kingan, Co. F, severe, thigh; Geo. Brown, Co. F, severe, thigh; Geo. H. Hoel, Co. C, severe, body; A. Stonestreet, Co. E.

There are 48 killed, wounded and missing. There are eleven names I have not yet obtained. So you see we are but a poor guard left, and but few officers, and shall, no doubt, when the campaign is over, be consolidated into some other regiment. Capt. Brown, I judge, did well and is now immortalized with scars and will retire with considerable honor, so you will have to allow him to wear his wounds. He may lose his arm yet, but we hope not. There was more danger of Cumming's arm when they left than Brown's. General Harker died at 2 or 3 p. m., was embalmed, coffined and sent on in charge of his aid Lieut. Lamb, of the 42d Ill., to New Jersey. Col. Bradley commands the brigade and has won more laurels in the last fight. Henbeck is A. A. G. for him. Capt. Tilton commands the regiment and there is no Captain now in the company but the renowned Atwater.

I believe we have about ninety guns left of the 51st Ill. Vol. So you see we are nearly played out. I have been very much troubled with bowel complaint for two weeks past, and feel quite ill this morning, and yet we have nothing but the everlasting "hard tack" and "sow belly" and now and then fresh beef. Some of the officers have obtained discolored potatoes, but I have not been able to get any. Oh, I want some bread or biscuit, or rice and butter, and something I can eat while unwell. Last night the rebels made a very violent charge on our lines again when they repulsed and drove us back to our original line of Monday. They opened between 2 and 3 a. m., and for from about 20 to 30 minutes the earth and heavens shook with the shock of battle. I have not heard the result yet, but the Johnny rebs were sent back with a flea in their ear. We hear that Kirby Smith is hurrying to reinforce Johnston and yesterday orders to prepare to march with ten days' rations were spoken of about the hospital. Whether we are off on a flanking movement, toward Atlanta, or to meet the rebel reinforcements and break them before they join Johnston, is all in the dark, but it is rumored that the biggest thing of the war is to come off in a few days. We hoped to celebrate the Fourth in Atlanta, but it is now very problematical. Here we are in front of Marietta yet, and the rebel army hopeful.

Muzzling Dogs—Rabies or Hydrophobia.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It is customary about this season of the year for the Mayors of our most populous cities to issue their "ukase" against the liberty and comfort of the canine race—the dogs—but if there be any truth in the revelations of modern science, the practice of muzzling dogs is a barbarity which every Christian man and woman in these United States should set their faces against. The muzzle is a very uncertain safeguard to man, and the source of great inconvenience and punishment to the animal.

I have satisfied myself beyond the possibility of a doubt, that there is no necessity for practicing such cruelty as that of muzzling dogs, in view of guarding against the production or propagation of rabies, during the period known as "dog days," or at any other season of the year. I am aware that the practice bears the seal of antiquity; yet that is no proof of its utility, especially when experience and science both condemn it.

The absurd notion that Sirius—Dog Star—"producing direful springs of woes unnumbered to drive dogs mad," is now exploded. The notion resulted from a misrepresentation of the Egyptian hieroglyphic of the star, which was supposed to be a dog, or a dog's head. The hieroglyphic merely taught that the star gave the warning of a faithful watch dog to the inhabitants of Egypt, in reference to the overflowing of the Nile; but in Greece and Italy, the original import of the figure was lost sight of, and fancy built on the hieroglyphic those popular fables which continue to influence civilization, in this the nineteenth century of the Christian Era. I object to muzzling dogs (in view of preventing hydrophobia) from the simple fact that the disease has a spontaneous origin, hence, neither muzzle nor confinement can in any way prevent the development of the malady, but may be considered as exciting causes of disease.

For example, dogs have lungs like ourselves; they vitalize their blood, and purify it, just as we do; they want pure air, and moisture of mouth and nostrils, else how can pure air reach their lungs? Muzzle a dog and confine him in hot, sultry weather, and he is sure to become ill-tempered and excitable, and consequently is more apt to acquire that dreadful malady to which, by virtue of his peculiar species and temperament, he is susceptible.

Owners of dogs are well aware that when an animal is of an irritable or angry temperament the application of the muzzle, or confinement by chain, only tends to make the creature more vicious, much more so than if the animal were in a placid and undisturbed condition; in fact the annoyance of a muzzle often occasions some paroxysm of excitement so like madness or rabies as to be mistaken for it. Thus many a valuable animal has been slaughtered and a whole town alarmed when there was no justification for the cruel murder or the cowardly alarm.

Some years ago, the French Government, in view of preventing hydrophobia, raised the tax on dogs. The consequence was, that persons unwilling to pay the tax, and others unable to do so, destroyed their dogs out of sight, and also muzzled them; and it is recorded by the Professors of the Veterinary School of Alfort, that while this law was in operation, hydrophobia was "earnestly" prevalent.

A member of the Academy of Medicine of Turin gives the following interesting details, under the caption "Hydrophobia." He attributes the fact to the chaining up and muzzling of animals, and to the state of forced continence in which they are necessarily kept. He alludes to the fact that the dogs in Constantinople and Egypt never run mad, because they are left free and unfettered. Yet the immunity which the dogs of Constantinople have been supposed to enjoy is contested by M. Bernis, chief veterinary surgeon in the army of Africa; he asserts that hydrophobia is not very rare in Algeria. M. Magne, Professor at Alfort, only gives us one authenticated case, and this is about the same predicament in which we find Bernis. The experience of these two veterinary surgeons does not essentially conflict in matter of fact, with that of M. Hamont, who was director for fourteen years of the veterinary school of France. He admits of the occurrence of a few solitary cases of hydrophobia in Egypt, but contends that the origin was spontaneous, occurring among "European" dogs, who afterwards inoculated indigenous animals. In support of this assertion, Mons. Sobligeois cites a fact signalized in a letter addressed by M. Sace, Professor at Wesstriling, to the "Society for the Protection of Animals," viz., hydrophobia is not known on the Mussulman bank of the Danube, where the dogs wander freely about, but it is not uncommon on the *Hungarian* side, in dogs of the same race that are fettered or chained.

In consequence of these considerations, and of this asserted fact, that hydrophobia is excessively rare in female dogs, Mons. Lobligeois advises that owners of dogs should keep only bitches, or castrated males, or dogs of both sexes; and that if they choose to keep males, they ought not to impose on them continence, but leave them to indulge in their traditional cynicism, and not chain or fetter them.

The testimony of most veterinary writers goes to show that great heat is not the cause of hydrophobia; and John Hunter informs the world that not one case of hydrophobia ever occurred in Jamaica during a period of forty years; and Dr. Thomas, who resided in the West Indies a long time, never saw nor heard of a case; and at the Cape of Good Hope it is very seldom met with. The greatest number of cases of Hydrophobia, in England, occur in April and September, and it is a well known fact that the disease is more prevalent in the United States in the winter season, and the same remarks apply to the Canadas.

Hence it appears to me that all persons having the least affection for a good dog should use their influence to stop the barbarous and outrageous custom of confining and muzzling them during the so-called "dog days." The application of the muzzle prevents the dog from cooling his body, by means of keeping his mouth open and thus being able to protrude his tongue, which is a refrigerator of the body. Therefore I say "dont muzzle the bow-wows."

Physiologists have proved conclusively that the bite of an animal intensely angry, his mouth filled with frothed saliva, may originate hydrophobia, which can be propagated to another animal by inoculation; there is no animal on the face of God's earth that is more prone to anger than the dog species. Wolves, which are of the dog species, not unfrequently get angry and fight over their prey and food, and their bite frequently results in hydrophobia. Therefore, in view of preventing hydrophobia, do not anger the dogs, neither by word nor by deed.

G. H. D.

Court Record.

United States Circuit Court.—*Before Davis and Drummond, J. Common Law.*

368. McCook vs Martin et al. Dismissed.
356. Sherman et al vs Flanders et al. Continued.
383. Crosby vs Haven. Judgment for plaintiff.
387. Ames vs Sears. Same order.
467. Hiscock vs Skeel. Dismissed.
474. Slevin et al vs Birmingham et al. Judgment for plaintiffs.
418. Simmons et al vs Shurtliff. Dismissed.
405. U. S. A. for use, &c., vs Davidson et al. On hearing.

Chancery.

449. Gould et al vs Brass et al. Reference to Master.
348. Bliss et al vs Field et al. Dismissed.

Superior Court.—*Before Gary, J.—Chancery.*

11. Gibson et al vs Eldridge et al. Time extended for creditors to file claims.
540. Azerson vs Halverson et al. Time to answer extended.
299. Guthman vs Turtle et al. Same order.
560. Ferguson vs Ferguson. Order to defendant to pay money into Court to pay expenses of suit.
486. Rumsey vs Coventry et al. Report of sale confirmed.
567. Eichenberg vs Forsyth, Admr., &c. Dismissed.
456. Rutter et al vs Pitkin. Bill taken as confessed.

Common Law.

1461. Champlin vs Wilson. Dismissed.
1518. Streeter vs Bunting. Dismissed.

Circuit Court of Cook County.—*Before Wilson, J.—Common Law.*

1179. Reiger vs Cutler et al. Rule to show cause, &c., discharged.
1153. McMuller et al vs Lloyd. Rule to plead extended.
1019. Thompson vs Boyce. Judgment for plaintiff.
1167. Thomas vs Lillibridge. Rule discharged.
1209. Myer vs Supervisors of Cook County. Motion denied.
709. Byrne vs Byrne et al. Reinstated.
611. Cady et al vs Holloway. Judgment for plaintiff.
560. Neff vs same. Same order.
1078. Eaton vs Eaton et al. Same order.
626. Hough et al vs Curtis. Dismissed.

Chancery.

354. King vs King. Dismissed.
281. Moore vs Cook et al. Reinstated and transferred to Superior Court.
378. McNab vs Heald et al. Leave to amend bill.
493. Strauss vs Hellscher et al. Cause heard on bill, &c.
594. Curran vs Curran. Decree.

People's Case.

591. People vs Hopps. (Murder.) Continued.

Union Prayer Meetings.

The public may not be aware that we have in our own city at the present time two daily union prayer meetings. One is held in the Second Presbyterian church in the morning, commencing at 8 o'clock, and lasting forty-five minutes; this meeting has been held for the last few months with great interest. The other is held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 12 m.; continues forty-five minutes, and has been kept up for seven years. Strange to say, they have had more interest in this meeting during the past few weeks than ever; although it has been very hot, yet the room is filled every day with gentlemen and ladies from all parts of the city. One reason this meeting is so interesting is because the delegates of the Christian Commission, on their return from the army, report there what is going on in different parts of the army. The Christian Commission are sending delegates to Grant's army every week; also to Sherman's. Yesterday three of these delegates were in the noon meeting, and it made the meeting one of great interest.

Northwestern Photographic Art Society.—The society of photographic artists established in this city about a year ago, is, we understand, making an effort to recuperate itself, and with that view a meeting will be held in Parlor No. 1 of the Tremont House this evening at 7½ o'clock. The meeting promises to be a large one, and there seems to be a prospect that the gathering will give a new impetus to the general interests of the profession, and be productive of farther improvements in execution and effect in that particular branch of art which the Society is intended to advance.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Do You Want a Boy?—The Young Men's Christian Association have in charge several good boys, of different ages, who are needy and want places to work. Apply at the Law Office of Frank D. Carley, 56 Dearborn street.

To the Ladies.—Owing to the considerable demand, and a constantly increasing application by the ladies of Chicago at the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Rooms, for fine stitching of every kind to be done upon the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, a department has been organized at the Company's Sales Rooms, 106 Lake street, to receive and execute such orders hereafter *quickly* and *neatly*. jy15-n70-3t

Diarrhoea and Flux.—Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture is the only remedy we know of which will effectually cure a bad case of chronic and acute diarrhoea and dysentery. Soldiers, do not be without this valuable medicine. You may depend on it in the worst case. For sale by druggists, and H. Scovil, wholesale agent, 76 Randolph street, Chicago.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy2-m294-3m

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. je10-h940-tf

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address
BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.
jy3-m246-1m DAW

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.
Thursday Evening, July 14.

There is very little change in the Dry Goods market to-day. Standard Brown Sheetings have declined ½ cent, and are quoted at 67½; Coats' spool cotton has declined 5 cents, and is quoted to-day at $1.80. Trade is very good.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.
[By Special Dispatch.]
Thursday Morning, July 14.

The Dry Goods market is at present at a stand still, the panicky condition of the produce, gold, and other markets somewhat influencing it. Burlaps have advanced to 18c; Sprague's Prints to 37c; Sprague's Prints do, 38½; Pocumtuck Bleached Sheetings, 37c; Clalin holds Coats' Thread at $1.85; Willimantic, $1.90.

St. Louis Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
St. Louis, Thursday Evening, July 14.

Tobacco—Lower but steady. Sales embrace 33 hhds scraps at $4.75@7.00; lugs at $8.00@15.00; common shipping leaf at $15.25@21.5; medium do at $22.00@27.00; good and fine do $27.50@35.00; common manufacturing do at $25.00@35.00; good do at $35.00@48.00; fine do $50.00@165.00 per 100 lbs.
Flour—Neglected. The only sales reported was that of 2,054 brls double extra on private terms.
Grain—Wheat, no change. Sales of 350 sacks choice at $2.50; 336 sacks choice, $1.35@1.40; 283 sacks prime, $2.00@2.15. Corn—Sales of 180 sacks choice white at $1.45. Oats heavy. Sales of 130 sacks at 95c; [illegible] do at 97½c; 1,310 do at 94½c; 770 do at 94c. Rye—Sales of 97 sacks at $1.50; 10 brls at $1.28.
Whisky—Heavy. Sales were 337 brls at $1.70 per gallon.
Groceries—Very firm, having been modified by the declining movement in Gold. Coffee is held at 50@55c per pound; Sugar at 25@27c per pound, with choice at a higher figure; Plantation Molasses is held at $1.10@1.15 per gallon.
Pork—Less firm, but nothing done to indicate the precise condition of the market. Sales of 25 casks city shoulders at 15c per pound.

Cincinnati Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Cincinnati, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

Flour—Superfine is offered at $9.50 and good extra at $9.75 rather freely.
Whisky—Sales of 440 brls at $1.79.
Grain—Wheat quite dull at $1.90 for prime red Ky. white sold at $2.10. Corn dull at $1.55 for ear, and $1.58 for shelled. Oats—Sales of 1,300 bu at 81c.
Groceries—Unchanged. Sugar is quoted at 24@26c. Coffee 50c. Molasses $1.10@1.15.
Provisions—No demand or sales, and prices nominal.

Milwaukee Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Milwaukee, Thursday Evening, July 14.

Grain—The Wheat market declined after 'Change to $2.15 for No 1 Spring, and ruled steady this evening at $2.15@2.17½ for same quality. Sales since 'Change 27,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Detroit, Thursday, July 14, 1864.

Up—Props Mohawk, Merchant; barks Pomeroy, Mist, Cream City; schrs Bonnie Doon and Sea, Alexandria, Scandinavian, Bronson.
Down—Prop Acme; schrs Whaling and Empire State.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Bridgeport, Thursday, July 14—7 P. M.

Cleared—P. Northrop, Prince.
Arrived—Resolute, Athens, 40 yds rubble stone; Advance, Athens, 40 yds rubble stone, 24 yds dimension stone; S. F. Gale, Athens, 39 yds rubble stone; Oak Leaf, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.

Bridgeport, July 14—9 P. M.

Cleared—Mustang, Lockport; S. F. Gale, Athens; Resolute, do.; Advance, do.; H. Hamlin, Ottawa; Golden Cloud, do., 77,546 ft stoves, etc.; Contrast, Morris; Excelsior, Kankakee Feeder, 2,100 [illegible]; Clarke, Dresden, 90,000 ft lumber, 50,000 lath; Maple Leaf, Joliet, 4,721 salt; Dolphin, Ottawa, 77,311 ft lumber, 1,773 [illegible] white lead and paints.

New York Market.
New York, Thursday Evening, July 14.

Cotton—3c lower. Sales at $1.65 for middling uplands.
Flour—State and western irregular and unsettled and closed very heavy and 20c lower; $10.75@11.00 for extra do; $11.10@11.25 for round hoop Ohio, and $11.30@11.50 for trade brands.
Whisky—Heavy, unsettled and lower. $1.65@1.70 for state; $1.68@1.72 for western.
Grain—Wheat irregular, unsettled and firmer—the market closing heavy and declining. Sales at $2.55@2.60 for No. 1 Milwaukee to arrive; $2.45@2.55 for do on the spot; $2.60@2.70 for amber Michigan. Corn rather more steady at $1.65@1.70 for new mixed western, including small parcels at $1.65. Oats dull and heavy at 95@$1.00 for western.
Groceries—Coffee dull at about previous prices. Sugar—Muscovado, 23@24c; and 50 bxs Havana at 25c.
Petroleum—Dull, and prices are nominally unchanged.
Wool—Quiet and steady.
Provisions—Pork in fair demand, a little more steady, and without material change; $41.75 for mess, [illegible] for new do; [illegible] for prime, and $44.50 for prime mess; also, 1,000 brls new mess, for July, buyer's option, at $40.50. Beef dull and nominal. Lard dull and lower; 19@23½c—the latter an extreme price.

☞ **N. Y. Money and Stock Market.**
New York, Thursday, July 14.

Money—Stringent at 7@8 ₩ cent.
Sterling Exchange—Lower, and dull at 275@280 for currency.
Gold—Irregular, unsettled, and lower, opening at 268, declining to 261½, advancing to 268, and closing at 265¾.
Government Stocks—Heavy and unsettled; U. S. 6s, coupons 102½@103; 5.20 coupons 102½@103; 7.30 Treasury notes, October and April, 104.
Stocks better. R I, 109¾; M & P du C, 61¼; P. W., 112¾; Ill scrip, 125¾; do pfd, 83¾; [illegible]; Hudson, 139¾; Reading, 134; [illegible]; Ch. B & Q, 128½; Quicksilver, 73¾; Canton, 38; Galo & Miss cert, 89½; Treasury 7.30's, 104; 5-20 coup, 102½; 1 year cert, 95; U S 6's '81 coup 103; do mort, [illegible].
Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Central, 51; Copper Falls, 35½; Quincy, 102; Huron, 37; Isle Royal, 29¾; Pewabic, 67; Rockland, 15.

Buffalo Market.
Buffalo, Thursday Evening, July 14.

Flour—Dull and drooping.
Grain—Wheat dull and drooping—No. 2 Chicago spring at $2.15; amber Michigan at $2.43; Wisconsin club, per sample, at $2.30—closing inactive. Corn opened at $1.51¼, and closed at $1.50@1.52 for No. 1, $1.46 for No. 1, and $1.45 for Ohio. Oats dull and inactive and held at 85@86c.
Whisky—Sales at $1.68.
Canal Freights—Dull. To New York: Wheat 18c; corn 16c; oats 12c.
Lake Imports—Flour, 10,730 brls; wheat, 60,917 bu; corn, 41,582 bu.
Canal Exports—Flour, 1,257 brls; wheat, 97,280 bu; corn, 51,790 bu; oats, 5,167 bu; rye, 6,710 bu.

Oswego Market.
Oswego, N. Y., Thursday Evening, July 14.

Flour—Unchanged; sales at $12.00@12.50 for No 1 spring; $12.75@12.75 for red winter; $13.00@13.50 for white; $13.50@14.25 for double extra.
Grain—Wheat unsettled. Winter red Indiana, $2.45; No 1 Milwaukee club, $2.35; amber Iowa on [illegible]. Corn lower but without sales; No 1 Illinois held at $1.40. Oats held at 92c for western and state. Other grains scarce.
Canal Freights—Flour [illegible], wheat 18c, corn 11½c, oats [illegible] to New York.

Philadelphia Market.
Philadelphia, Monday Evening, July 11.

Flour—Quiet. Extra fine $11.50@12.00.
Grain—Wheat active. Red $2.60; white $2.75. Corn quiet. Yellow $1.70. Oats advanced. Sales 5,000 bu prime at 95c.
Provisions—Quiet. Mess pork $45.00@46.00.
Petroleum—Firm. Crude 53@56c; refined in bond 67c; free 80@81c.
Whisky—Unsettled at $1.75@1.80.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

Loss of the Side-Wheel Steamer Illinois—She Runs on a Reef and is Wrecked at Eagle River.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 13th.]

The steamer Cleveland arrived down from Lake Superior last night, about 8 o'clock. She brings the report of the loss of the favorite side-wheel steamer Illinois. While coming out of Eagle River, on Thursday morning last, she ran on a reef when about a half a mile from the pier, and knocked several holes in her bottom, from which she rapidly sank. The harbor at Eagle River is a basin of rock some half a mile wide. A rocky reef borders it at its sides, extending in a semi-circle. The reef approaches very near the centre of the water, leaving but a narrow passage through which vessels can pass. The Illinois unfortunately missed this passage and ran hard upon the reef. Her prow sank in fifteen feet of water while her stern is in the air. The Cleveland made every effort to rescue her but all was of no avail. There were no steam pumps to go to her immediate assistance, and there has been much rough weather since, so that it is probable that by this time she has been beaten to pieces by the waves. The Cleveland rescued all her passengers and freight and brought them to this city.

The Illinois has long been engaged on the Lake Superior route. She was a staunch and reliable [illegible] standing her age, and has always been extremely popular with the public. She has conveyed more passengers to and from Lake Superior than any other steamer, during the last season her pleasure excursions to the north shore being always crowded with passengers.

Chinchbugians.

Heading off the Chinch Bugs.—An exchange in Wisconsin says a *farmer*, whose name it has forgotten, after seeing his crop of small grains pretty thoroughly cleaned out by this annoying pest, and finding the "varmints" making for his twenty acres of nice corn, determined to give the enemy battle. Accordingly he levelled a path around his field with his hoe and dropped thereon a lot of coal tar, over which the bug could not pass, but not being willing to abandon the corn without further effort, immediately commenced a "flank movement." But for this, the farmer's strategy was sufficient, and he had prepared several pits into which the bugs tumbled by the peck. We have not visited the farmer ourselves, but are told by those who have, that the plan is working admirably, and it is believed by many that a general system of "holeing" will go far toward exterminating these pests that are annually costing our farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars. If this plan is not effective, or is too expensive, will it not suggest something better?

DIED.

In this city, on the 10th inst., R. M. P. ABELL, aged 53 years.

In this city, July 13th, at the residence of Daniel A. Jones, HARRIS HALL, infant son of Frank O. and Isabella C. Allen, of Hartford, Conn.

Funeral services to-day (Friday) at 3 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.	*Depart.*	*Arrive.*	
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*5:15 a.m.	
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:35 a.m.	
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.	
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.			
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:25 p.m.	
Freeport Passenger	9:30 a.m.	3:35 p.m.	
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:10 a.m.	
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.	
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.	
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.			
Detroit Express	*6:30 a.m.	*10:30 a.m.	
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.	
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.	
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)			
Morning Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.	
Night Express	†6:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.	
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.			
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.	
Evening Express	†6:00 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.	
Night Express	*†10:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.	
DETROIT TRAINS.			
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.	*8:45 a.m.	
Night Express, via Adrian	†6:00 p.m.	*10:15 a.m.	
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.			
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*2:10 p.m.	
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.	
Mail Express	†6:00 p.m.	*9:10 p.m.	
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.	
Cin. & Louisville Express	†9:40 p.m.	‡8:35 a.m.	
(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)			
Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:20 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel.	5:30 p.m.	6:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York via Allenton			1:55 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 m.	2:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
" Wash'ton	9:20 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.			
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)			
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.			
Day Passenger	*9:15 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.	
Night Passenger	*9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.	
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p.m.	*8:15 a.m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.	
"	*12:00 m.	*1:25 p.m.	
"	*4:00 p.m.	*2:30 p.m.	
"	*6:15 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.	
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.			
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.	
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	6:00 a.m.	
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.			
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.	
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.			
Day Express and Mail	9:15 a.m.	4:50 p.m.	
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	6:15 a.m.	
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.	
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.			
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	8:40 a.m.	
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:25 p.m.	

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Red Jacket Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which act in perfect concert one with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by their use gained so great a popularity in the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver and indigestion. Persons suffering from either of these loathsome diseases will find a sure cure by the use of these Bitters, which are perfectly pure and free from all those drugs and poisons usually put up in such preparations and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue which no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
21 River Street, Chicago.

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD & CO. ... Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY ... Director of Amusements.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 15th,
BENEFIT OF MISS ZOVISTOWSKI.
(Little Eva.)
When will be presented for positively the last time but two, the great Moral Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Uncle Tom ... Mr. Bradley.
George Harris ... Frank Aiken.
Gumption Cute ... [illegible]
Eva ... Miss Alice Zovistowski.
Eliza ... Mrs. J. B. Parvin.
☞ In rehearsal, the great Drama of THE DRUNKARD, or the FALLEN SAVED.
The great Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO will soon be produced.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ,
Consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from Madam Tussaud's great Gallery, London.
PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquet, 35 cents extra. Private Boxes, $4 and $5. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box book open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7½ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Engagement of the sterling Comedian, from the Boston Museum,
MR. WM. WARREN,
Acknowledged the first Comedian of America. He will appear during his engagement in a series of brilliant Comedies and Comic Dramas, supported by the best company in the West.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. WARREN.
New Comedy—DOING FOR THE BEST and FIRST NIGHT.
Saturday Afternoon Matinee—SERIOUS FAMILY.
Saturday Night—DOING FOR THE BEST and FIRST NIGHT.
Each evening the popular Danseuse, M'LLE AUGUSTA, in a GRAND DANCE.

VARIETY THEATRE,
115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers.
T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.
Engagement of
MR. LEW SIMMONS,
The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian.
MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL,
MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING,
MISS HATTIE HINKLEY,
MR. PETE LEE.
The company now comprises
25 STAR PERFORMERS. 25
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8¼.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress Circle, 35 cts; Private Boxes, $3.00. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

LAST WEEK OF THE CHAMPIONS.
BRYAN HALL.
SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS
Positively the last series of Concerts owing to engagements in other cities.
Another New Programme To-Night.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE on Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. jy10 m758-1w

HORN & MORRISON'S GREAT
KCHE-ME-DAY-NE-ME,
WEY-ENCH-NEH-WAY,
The great
MEDICINE DANCERS,
Will give two entertainments at the
Academy of Music, Washington-st.,
JULY 14TH AND 15TH.
Doors open at 7½ p. m.
The only party of warriors travelling in the United States.
CHIPPEWA CHIEFS, right from Cass Lake, in the northern part of Minnesota, the headwaters of the Mississippi. The Pillager and Pokegama Bands. Three BEAUTIFUL SQUAWS, the Chief's daughters, in all their native Dances and Games, including the great SCALP DANCE against the Sioux.
Admission 50c; children 25c. jy14-a1-2t

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c., at Auction, on SATURDAY, July 16, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a general variety of Household Goods; one Piano Forte, rosewood case, full round corners, 7 octaves, [illegible].
At 10 o'clock—One Dark Bay Horse, a good animal, well broke, and sold for no fault; also a Light Wagon, nearly new, which can be seen at our rooms on morning of sale.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

FINE TEAS
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday, July 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
At Butters' Auction Rooms, Portland Block,
A nice assortment of Oolong, English Breakfast, Japan, Old Hyson and Young Hyson Teas in lots to suit the retail trade. The above are all fresh and warranted sound.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
AT AUCTION, by order of Capt Chas. Goodman, A. Q. M. at Chicago, Ill.
We will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, July 15th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, on the grounds at Camp Douglas, the following property on account of U. S. Government, viz: 4 cook stoves, 139 heating stoves, 31 camp stoves, 1,280 joints stove pipe, 6 iron tea kettles, 3 iron pots, 10 bake ovens, 3 iron kettles, 135 bake spiders, [illegible] forks, 10 pot [illegible], 4 tamping bars, 1 meat saw, 178 tin plates, 1 portable forge, 2 sett platform scales, 2 sett dry measures, 1 circular saw and frame.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the statutes of the State of Illinois in such cases made and provided, that on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1864, will be sold at the Auction Rooms of Wm. A. Butters & Co., 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street, in the City of Chicago, the following freight which has remained unclaimed at the freight office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and the legal charges thereon unpaid for the space of six months after its arrival at the points at which the same was directed.
H. C. WICKER, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
Chicago, June 23, 1864.
DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT AND MARKS:—A. H. Burcham, 7 cases matches; E. W. Ellithorpe, 1 box; J. Hoffman, 1 grind stone; D. Lewis, 1 barrel; [illegible]
ALSO—On account of the freight department M. C. R. R., one box, marked "F. & H. Dickerman, Albany, N. Y." and Ephraim Cobbett, Chicago; also, four boxes, no mark.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
ELEGANT FURNITURE AND BEST QUALITY OF SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, July 15th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, a splendid assortment of parlor suits in green rep, and hair cloth, marble top tables, hat trees, whatnot, rosewood book case, secretary with book case, sideboards, with marble-top and mirror backs; a splendid assortment of rosewood, walnut and chestnut chamber sets, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, office desks, rosewood library table, paintings.
SILVER-PLATED WARE—Fine castors, cake baskets, call bells, ice pitchers, urns, tea setts, coffee, tea and water pots, wine sett, communion sett, goblets, mugs, knives, forks, spoons, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of ivory handled table cutlery. Those wishing good goods will find it to their interest to attend this sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.
Having associated with me in business my sons, (William and Charles S. Brown,) I will sell at public auction, at my residence, Grove Park, in Island Grove, Sangamon County, Illinois, three miles west of Berlin, on the road leading from Springfield to Jacksonville, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 24th and 25th, 1864—(sale to commence at 10 o'clock,)
Thirty or Forty Superior Short-horn Cattle,
consisting of Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls; also Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Hogs, from the importation of the Illinois Importing Association of 1857; also a number of valuable
Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies,
Of trotting stock.
Catalogues of stock will be issued in due time. Persons desirous of obtaining them can do so by addressing me at Berlin, Illinois. JAS. N. BROWN.

Excursions.

1864. GRAND 1864.
PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.
The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers
PLANET and MICHIGAN
Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Howe's Dock, first east of Rush street Bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
Tuesday	July 5.	Friday	July 1.
Monday	July 18.	Friday	July 15.
Friday	July 29.	Monday	Aug. 1.
Wednesday	Aug. 10.	Tuesday	Aug. 16.
Wednesday	Aug. 24.	Wednesday	Aug. 31.
Tuesday	Sept. 6.	Wednesday	Sept. 14.
Saturday	Sept. 17.	Tuesday	Sept. 27.
Friday	Sept. 30.	Friday	Oct. 7.
Thursday	Oct. 13.	Friday	Oct. 21.
Wednesday	Oct. 26.		
Thursday	Nov. 3.		

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior exceeds that of all others, comprising a distance of some 2,000 miles, in which distance the boats make landings at thirty four different points of interest. A good Band of Music will accompany the boat. For further information apply to
F. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent, Chicago.
H. S. DAVIS, Milwaukee.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A handsome two STORY COTTAGE, near the "Lake View House," containing seven rooms, &c., in a highly cultivated lot of one and a half acres, shaded with vigorous oaks and ornamental trees, evergreens, &c., flower and kitchen gardens, the latter well stocked with bearing apple and cherry trees, grapery, asparagus, rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, &c., &c. The horse cars pass in front of the house. Apply to C. COOKSON, on the premises, or at No. 7 Court House, Chicago.

FOR SALE—80 acres, and 65 and 40 and 20 acres, all of the best land in Cook county, six miles from the City Limits, and near the railroad depot. One good farm of 160 acres, all under fence, one good house and barn, eight miles from City Limits, part cash and part credit. Call on T. F. BALDWIN, Agent, 166 Randolph street, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—Farms. 75 acres $35 per acre—from Chicago 30 miles, depot 1½ miles; 156 acres $35 per acre—from Chicago 33 miles, from depot ¼ a mile; 223 acres $30 per acre—from Chicago 25 miles, from depot 1½ miles; 138 acres, price $45 per acre—from Chicago 16 miles, depot 1½ miles; 160 acres $30 per acre—from Chicago 25 miles, depot three miles; 160 acres $15 per acre—from Chicago 50 miles, depot 2 miles; 114 acres—from Chicago 17 miles, depot 1½ miles. E. H. CUMMINGS, 150 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Fancy Farm, 80 acres, high and dry upon the river banks, choice fishing grounds, 25 rods from Lyons village and depot, half a mile from the canal, 12 miles from Chicago. [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, 150 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Hotel for sale. The lease and furniture and interest in the Forest City House, Muskegon. Parties wanting such will meet with a rare chance. Apply on the premises.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Three Brick Stores on Dearborn street, between the Post Office and South Water street. One frame and three brick stores on State street, south of Adams street—all very desirable property. Also, improved business and residence property in different parts of the city. EBBS & AYRES, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A good two story house on Washington street, with lot 32 by 150 feet, on favorable terms. [illegible] Lots on Washington street and Park avenue at a low figure, and in other parts of the city. J. P. STARR, 151 Randolph street, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the Cottage House with Lot on southwest corner of Harmon Place and Douglas avenue, within one block of city railroad. Apply to HUGH O'CONNER, southeast corner of Ridgely Place and Cottage Grove avenue.

FOR SALE—Two New Frame Houses and Lots, with brick basement, on North Lasalle street near Elm.
A new Frame House and Lot on North Lasalle-st., near Hinsdale.
Two Frame Houses and Lots on Park avenue, near Union Park. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—The three story and basement brick house 204 Huron street. Apply on the premises or at No. 9 Ogden's Building, to A. H. BURLEY.

FOR SALE—Two story Brown House, and lot, on south side of 19th street, between Dearborn and State streets. Price $1,800. Possession given immediately. Inquire of H. H. HAAFF, 151 Randolph street, room 5.

FOR SALE—Residence and Lot 64x126, pleasantly located on Calumet avenue. Price reasonable.
Other IMPROVED RESIDENCE PROPERTY for sale in different parts of the city.
CHOICE LOTS on North Lasalle, North Dearborn, Prairie avenue, etc., on favorable terms.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, Loan Agency and Real Estate Office, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, House and Lot known as No. 92 North Dearborn street. Two stories and basement; gas and water. No. of rooms, eleven. Price, $7,000. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Office No. 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a neat Cottage on the North side. Price $2,000. Rent $25 per month. Also two-story cottage at Evanston, cheap. Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets.

FOR SALE—Lots on West Lake, Randolph, Washington and Madison streets in Duncan's and Ogden's additions. Brick House and Lot corner Indiana and Wolcott streets. Lot 118⅓ by 100 to an alley. House and Lot northeast corner Pine and Illinois streets. F. GEDDES, Office No. 5 over 77 Wells street.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Employment. $75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion—(English and German.) Two volumes now ready, completing the history to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The engravings are by Sartain. This work is too well and favorably known to need commendation. Also agents for the popular agency book, Chronicles of the Rebellion, by Dr. Scott, of Memphis. A humorous and highly interesting work, on which agents are remarkably successful. Price $1.50. Send for circulars and full particulars to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents, $10 to $20 per day. More active, intelligent agents wanted to sell the celebrated Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. Price only $15. Applicants furnishing good references will be employed by the month if they wish at from $75 to $150 per month. Address, with stamp, R. T. BUSH & CO., General Agents for the United States. Post Office Drawer 6181, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Teachers to sell by subscription, during their summer vacation, a new and important work we now have in preparation, and which will soon be ready. Such of the above class as desire pleasant and profitable employment during the summer months, united with valuable discipline that cannot be obtained in the schools will do well to address us for particulars. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. Sent free on receipt of 50 cents. Agents are making $15 a day. Every family should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and country rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, care 529 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Good Canvassers to sell my new Engraving, entitled "Home on a Furlough," by John Sartain, Phila. One of my old agents writes me: "I never saw anything that began to sell like it." For particulars call at 34 Portland Block, P. O. Box 5328. Send stamp for circular, &c., to SAMUEL PIKE, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. Price Fifteen Dollars. U. R. EVANS, General Agent for the Northwest. Address Post Office Drawer 5968, Chicago, Ill. Office Morrison's Block, 135 South Clark street, Room No. 6, up-stairs.

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marking Pens, for marking all fabrics without a preparation, even Hose and Towelling. They cannot spatter or corrode. Sample mailed on receipt of retail price. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 84 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. This book only sold by Agents, cannot be had at any book store in the country. Sample sent on receipt of retail price, $1.50. Circulars and terms sent by R. R. LANDON, General Agent, at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest.

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the new Book, The Tanner Boy: or, Life of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant. [illegible] Sample book sent post paid on receipt of $1.25, retail price of book. R. R. LANDON, wholesale agent, 84 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents and Booksellers. Raymond's History of the Administration of President Lincoln—text book of the campaign. Retail price $1.50; sent by mail on receipt of price. Life of General Grant at same price. Canvassers wanted everywhere to sell above and other popular works. Address CLARK & CO., 57 Washington st., P. O. Box 4731, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$60 per month! I want Agents at $60 per month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The store and basement 262 Lake street. Apply to WILLIAM C. DOW, 51 Clark street.

TO RENT—Chambers in Cobb's New Block, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Will be ready for occupancy about August 15th. Apply to H. & B. B. WHITTEMORE & CO., 51 Lake street.

TO RENT—Unfurnished suits of rooms to rent on reasonable terms. Apply at the STEWART HOUSE.

TO RENT—Three pleasant rooms with the privilege of furnished parlor. Rent $10 per month. Also a house of 11 rooms at $25 per month. For particulars inquire at corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-third street, of F. HAINES.

TO RENT—A neat, well built and convenient story and a-half cottage house, pleasantly located, with good barn and large lot. Apply to [illegible] on the premises, West Indiana street between Elizabeth and Noble streets in brick house.

TO RENT—A nice one story cottage of 5 rooms, within 15 minutes walk of the Post Office and on the west side. Good yard and water. Convenient to the horse cars. Rent reasonable. Inquire at 180 North Desplaines-st., west side.

TO RENT—Store and basement on Randolph street, between Wells and Lasalle streets. W. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 3 Metropolitan Hall.

TO RENT—The fine residence, No. 135 Wolcott street, three story and basement, fitted up with all modern improvements. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Real Estate and House Agents, No. 8 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—The Lake View House and furniture. The house contains about 50 rooms; is located on the Lake Shore 5 miles north of the city. Horse cars run within a few rods of the house. Apply to JAMES B. REES, No. 98 Dearborn street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, one furnished and one unfurnished, with board. Apply at 34 Washington street, between State street and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives can be obtained at 285 South Clark street. Day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A very pleasant furnished room to rent with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 182 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, to rent with board at 364 Ohio street. Also one or two single rooms.

BOARDING.—One large unfurnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, may be had with good board by applying at 148 Madison street, half a block west of Clark. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman desires board in a private Catholic family where the comforts of a home may be found. Best of references can be given. Address "A," Tribune office.

BOARDING.—A suit of pleasant rooms, unfurnished, also single rooms with board, can be had by applying at the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-first street, at reasonable rates.

BOARDING.—Unfurnished front room to rent with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, on Monroe street near Halsted. References exchanged. Address "T," P. O. Box 4236.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen can find good board and bath room. I have one suit of unfurnished rooms for a gentleman and lady where there are but few boarders, in a pleasant four-story brick house on Fourth avenue, No. 136. Rates reasonable.

BOARDING.—A front room on second floor, with board in a private family on the North Side, very pleasant and convenient location, can be obtained for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. With good references. Address "S B," Tribune office.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms, furnished and unfurnished, can be procured, with board, at 283 State street.

Lost.

LOST.—$500 Reward. Lost five bonds of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, Nos. [illegible], $1,000 each. Whoever will return said bonds to W. F. COOLBAUGH, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago, or give such information as will lead to their recovery, will receive the above reward and no questions will be asked. As payment on said bonds has been stopped they will be of no value to other holders. JACKMAN & WASBER, Box 3211, Chicago.

Found.

FOUND—A Black Newfoundland Dog; has brown legs and white breast, and two fore feet are white, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and his board. [illegible] JACOB W. DIGE.

Estrayed.

STRAYED—From the residence of the subscriber, on Prairie avenue, opposite the Catholic Church, a [illegible] cow, long horns and very thin in flesh. Any one returning said cow will be liberally rewarded. D. McILWAIN, 371 Clark street.

Wanted.

WANTED—Notary Public Commission, for which a fair price will be paid. Address Post Office Box 344.

WANTED—Photographic [illegible]. Wanted by a young man a situation in a Photographic Gallery. Understands the taking of Photographs and ambrotypes. Address "A W F," Tribune office, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A middle aged Lady as housekeeper. One who is fond of children, and a good seamstress. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—By the advertiser a situation as shipping or entry clerk, salesman, book-keeper, traveller, &c., or any capacity requiring good address, business habits and [illegible]. Address "H N," Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—A partner with a few hundred dollars cash, to join the advertiser and attend to the financial management of a first class traveling Hall Entertainment. A good arrangement will be made with a good reliable man. For particulars and interview address [illegible], Post Office Drawer [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A situation in a wholesale or retail drug store, by a young man having a knowledge of the business, and can furnish references if required. Address "W J," Tribune office.

WANTED—A strong, active boy to work in a store and take care of horses. Apply at 182 North Kinzie street.

WANTED—Board. Wanted furnished room and board with a private family for a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant location, within ten minutes walk of the Central Depot. Address "COMMERCIAL," Tribune office.

WANTED—Clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, dry goods and grocery clerks, brakemen, and others seeking situations should apply at the Advertising and Business Agency, 91 Dearborn street, Room No. 3. [illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—A situation as book keeper, assistant, or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man (speaks German.) Also a situation in a wholesale or retail grocery by an active young man. Apply at FINLEY & CO's Agency.

WANTED—3 salesmen for clothing, book, and fancy goods stores; also a traveling agent and a good city canvasser, a German cook, and several other places. Apply at the Advertising Agency, 91 Dearborn st., Room No. 3. FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—Any person having $3,000 or $4,000 cash capital, can secure the services of the proprietor and partner of [illegible] grocery store, in one of the most flourishing cities of the West. [illegible] The best of reasons given for selling. Address or apply at the Advertising and General Business Agency, 91 Dearborn street, Room No. 3 (P. O. Drawer [illegible]). FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at the third house south of Sixteenth street, on Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Board by a gentleman, wife and child, (girl, aged ten years) on the South side. Terms not to exceed [illegible] per week. Please address "H N S," P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—About 100 feet of second-hand Counters, and a lot of Shelving and Drawers. SAUNDERS BRO. & CO., 12 Lake st.

WANTED—A Salesman in a Wholesale Boot and Shoe House, to travel part of the time. One that is acquainted with the business and has had experience in the city, preferred. Address Box 4055, with reference.

WANTED—At 327 Superior St., between Cass and Rush streets a cook, washer and ironer. Unexceptionable references required. Apply only during the morning.

WANTED—By an American woman, for six months, a situation in a first class hotel to do dining or chamber work or pastry cooking. Can give good recommendation. Address Mrs. SARAH SNOW, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A young lady of refinement and good education wishes to enter a family where she can teach young children a few hours each day for her board and a moderate compensation. Address LIZZIE L. WALKER, Lake County, Illinois.

WANTED—To purchase a Drug Store in some flourishing town on a railroad in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Address J. A. TURNER, Waterloo City, DeKalb County, Ind.

WANTED—We want every married person in the United States to send for one of our SEALED CIRCULARS, for the married only. [illegible] Positively no humbug. Address, with stamp, Dr. H. BACHELOR, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—By a middle-aged American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a private house or a hotel. Is fully competent. Is experienced in sickness. References [illegible]. Address "Mrs. C M L," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or cook in the city or country. References exchanged. Apply at 89 South Market street, up stairs.

WANTED—A first class traveling agent for a Coffee and Spice Mill. Address, with references, "Traveling Agent," P. O. Box 5257, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately, A house with 10 or 12 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. South side preferred. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—A situation as governess by a young Lady competent to teach the English branches, French, and rudiments of music on the piano. References given and required. Address for three weeks, HESTER PAYNE, Danville, Ill.

WANTED—An active business man, with about $5,000 to $10,000, can hear of a good opening in the general produce commission business in connection with an Eastern agency by addressing Box 2196, P. O.

WANTED—Superior Photographs. Those are made at RHOADS & CO'S, 156 Clark street, where crowds [illegible] beautiful pictures, Cartes de Visite, $1.50 per dozen, a large size Photograph only $1.00.

WANTED—To borrow between one and two thousand dollars for one year on good security. Address P. O. Box 4176.

WANTED—Employment by a first class Cutter. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address "W B," Tribune office.

WANTED—To buy a Fishing Seine. Any person that has one for sale, or any knitted twine will please direct to [illegible], Chicago P. O.

WANTED—To sell a retail Family Grocery in the city of Burlington, Iowa, situated in the center of business, and doing a large trade. Address P. O. Box 103, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—By a young man from Baltimore, a situation in some wholesale confectionary or fruit and oyster depot. Can influence Baltimore trade. Address "A," Tribune office.

WANTED—Board. From the 1st of September, by a young man and wife, a suite of rooms in a respectable private house on South side, where there are few or no other boarders. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Box 4694.

WANTED—In the office of some Architect in this city, a situation by an experienced Draughtsman, conversant with all the details of the profession. Address "H H," [illegible] U. S. Ass't Assessor, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 2,000 Laborers. Wages $40 per month and rations. Also, 1,000 Teamsters. Wages [illegible] per month and rations. Free transportation furnished to place of destination and returned to St. Louis. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 123½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill. G. H. BABCOCK, Government Agent.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Fine Light Top Buggy at store 218 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange for a business or property in this city, one of the finest Exhibitions in America. [illegible] Inquire for one week, J. THOMAS, care J. M. Taylor, 81 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Boarding House, with furniture and lease; now full of good paying boarders. The reason for selling—the proprietor wishes to go East. This is a good chance for any one wishing to start in the boarding business. For particulars call at 481 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A good truck, span of horses and harness for sale cheap. Just about half the price of a new rig. Can be seen at the Garden City House Stables any time after 6 o'clock in the evening.

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Photograph Gallery and fixtures, doing a good business. [illegible] For particulars, address G. H. WATSON, [illegible], Mich., Box [illegible].

FOR SALE—I have one of the best stereoscopic Shows in the country. [illegible] For particulars address IRA BROWN, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the schooner rigged boat S. A. Robson, 32 feet long, 8 feet inches beam, and 3½ deep. Can be seen [illegible] West Side. Apply to CHAS. COPP, [illegible] street, or address P. O. Box 2201, Chicago.

FOR SALE—The stock, lease and fixtures of a saloon on North Clark street. The location suitable for any kind of business. Is now doing a good trade. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address "S C," Box 613, Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE—Cheap. Two steam boilers, 24 feet long, 46 in. diameter. Address WALTER LISTER, Box 3211.

FOR SALE—Cheap. The lease, stock, good will and fixtures of a first class bakery, now doing a profitable and rapidly increasing business. [illegible] Address "B K W," Box [illegible], P. O.

FOR SALE—The largest Drug Store in one of the largest cities in this State is offered for sale, as the proprietor wishes to [illegible]. For particulars inquire at office of SHERMAN & GOODRIDGE, [illegible] Water street.

FOR SALE—A half interest in a manufacturing business at which $100 per month can be made clear. Capital required $700. Inquire at 146 Randolph street, fourth story, Room No. 5.

FOR SALE—The splendid little schooner Whip. She is in excellent order for any business, carries 30 cords wood, draws but 4 feet of water. She will be sold cheap. [illegible] E. SCOTT, No. 4 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE. Drug Store in Indianapolis, Indiana. [illegible] Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Saloon [illegible] Fixtures, doing a first rate business [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A rare chance for Brewer and Maltster. A brewery and malt house for sale. [illegible]